

INSIDE: The growing popularity of whale watching for fun and profit

Maclean's

AUGUST 12, 1985

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.50



The new terror of **AIDS**

**'Last week
I had AIDS.
This week
I have
Rock Hudson's
disease'**

**—Walter, a Montreal
AIDS victim**

Screen star
and AIDS
sufferer
Rock
Hudson

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CANADIAN WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

AUGUST 12, 1988 VOL. 88 NO. 32

COVER

The new terror of AIDS

It is one of the most terrifying diseases of the 20th century, acquired immune deficiency syndrome—or AIDS. Originally a disease restricted largely to homosexuals, it is now spreading rapidly among women and children. There is no cure, and its diagnosis is nearly always a death sentence. One of its latest victims: screen idol Rock Hudson. —Page 32

COURTESY OF JAMES COOPER



Deflating Star Wars

Cross-Canada parliamentary hearings have highlighted fears about U.S. proposals to extend the re-operation of sites for a defense system in space. —Page 10



Whales for the watching

In the past, humans rarely approached whales without harpoons. Now, tourists have turned whale watching into a multimillion-dollar industry. —Page 48

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PHOTO BY JAMES COOPER

PHOTO BY JAMES COOPER



Dealing for an oil giant

After almost five months of patient pursuit, Toronto real estate tycoon Paul Enchanteur and his brothers finally bought Gulf Canada Ltd. The price: \$28 million. —Page 34



Reviving an anguished land

The people of remote Tibet suffered severe persecution during China's Cultural Revolution. Now, the mountain kingdom is making a striking recovery. —Page 33



The AIDS dilemma

Pierre-Donald Sabaté turns 29 this week. He does not plan to celebrate. Indeed, there is a good chance that it will be the Toronto bartender's last birthday. He has AIDS and in Vancouver last week 40-year-old Louise Ann Erickson, married with two children, died in St. Paul's Hospital. She contracted AIDS probably from blood transfusions. Roberta and Erickson are among scores of victims of the 1980s version of the Black Death, profiled in this week's cover story.

It is impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of AIDS or the social stigma it attaches to many of its sufferers. Or to overestimate the need for educators to begin planning a teaching strategy to outline the real dangers of AIDS and strip away some of the more destructive myths surrounding it. Already, particularly in New York and San Francisco, AIDS patients in hospitals are frequently confined to "isolation areas" their food left at the door as though they were as though they were

Gray and Allen: a price too high
ry commented, "The current pack-over price is similar to the appraisals made in the 18th century." Added Department Editor Malcolm Gray, who supervised the package, "Like appraisals, AT&T also has unfortunate legal overtones which only serve to confuse the issue."

Perhaps no group should feel the need to take action more than elementary and high school teachers. Because of the pervasiveness of the disease, the responsibility of educators to tell students of the reality of the illness and how it can be avoided is a pressing one. For teachers, it will be a radical departure from traditional schoolroom practices. But the price of not planning an educational program on AIDS is too high to pay.

Kim Day

Massachusetts Aug 22 1980

Editor
Steve De

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en will live to collect longer. Wilson also introduced a requirement that employees with private plans offer prorated benefits to part-time workers. But women's groups were quick to point out that despite these improvements, most women remain almost as unprotected as before the majority of working women—and, indeed, men—are not even covered by private plans.

In the heat of the MAO debate, Mulroney also stated that "providing moral leadership" on the question of violence against women should be "top of the order paper for the entire country." One

Canadian woman in 10 who lives with a man is beaten at some point by her partner, the Tory leader pledged to match provincial funds for initiatives for victims of family violence or sexual assault. Action has since been delayed by federal-provincial negotiations, according to a spokesman in the office of Secretary of State Walter McLean, who is responsible for women's issues.

In the August debate Mulroney also promised legislation to aid single-parent families in an effort to "stop anyone from evading their legal and moral responsibility." The motivation was that

75 percent of ex-spouses default on their child maintenance payments. Nine months later the Tories introduced a Family Orders Enforcement Assistance bill to keep track of the defaulters. But said Sylvia Gold, president of the governmental advisory group, the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women: "The proposed legislation only offers increased access to information on defaulting spouses. It should provide enforcement of those orders." Despite the fact that divorce law is federal, Joe Lyons, Chét O'Brien, spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office, maintains that enforcement should be a provincial responsibility, because family law is under provincial jurisdiction.

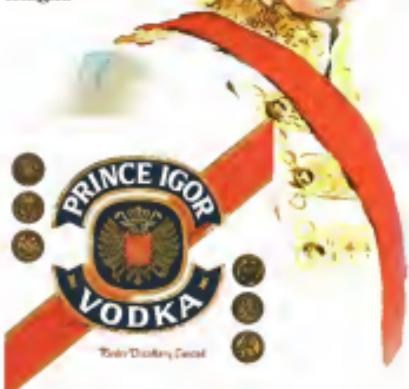
The wage gap between male and female workers was yet another key issue during the debate. Women in the work force earn, on average, 64 cents for every dollar earned by their male colleagues, women's groups have long lobbied for affirmative action programs to put women into jobs traditionally held by men, at the same rates of pay. On June 27 the Mulroney government introduced the Employment Equity Program. Applicable to federally regulated businesses with more than 100 employees, the measure would impose a \$50,000 fine on employers who do not file a report in accordance with the program showing that they have encouraged the hiring and promotion of women and other disadvantaged groups. But women's groups are critical because the bill does not spell out what constitutes "encouragement." Indeed, Liberal women's issues critic Sheila Finestone told MacLean's, "There are no rules for collecting information, as standards and no enforcement procedures." Neither the Liberals nor the New Democrats have yet responded to the bill officially.

In the year since the debate, opposition parties have often reminded the Tories of their pledges. The Liberals claim that, at best, these government's programs merely echo initiatives of the Liberals when they were in power, while the NDP continues to press for adoption of its party platform plank on women, which often parallel MAO's. But Chét O'Brien insisted, "We are putting the mechanisms in place and should meet all our objectives by the end of our first mandate."

Many women remain skeptical. Said long-time activist and former federal Tory senator Laura Secord, "The debate made the politicians aware of the hurt and misery of the people who arranged it. But politicians always promise everything and deliver nothing." Still, in the aftermath of the first women's debate, women's groups are redoubling their efforts to ensure that this time the politicians will deliver.

—PAULINE KONEC

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Challenge to a superspy

A sked Shevchenko's midnight dash into the arms of the CIA seven years ago, who he was undersecretary-general of the United Nations, and the highest-ranking Soviet defector to defect to the West since the Second World War. He arrived in Washington in 1980, with 300,000-plus U.S. intelligence sources, represented by confidential sources for which he charged as much as \$100,000. Then, early this year Shevchenko regained celebrity as a TIME magazine cover subject and successful author. There are two 16-page excerpts of his memoir, *Breaking with Moscow*, in the Feb. 13 and Feb. 20 issues; the book went on to sell 180,000 copies. But now the truth of the memoir's tale has been challenged by a hard-hitting article in the Washington-based magazine, *The New Republic*, which charged that Shevchenko, aided by the CIA, invented large portions of the book. West's investigative reporter Edward Jay Epstein is in the July 22 issue. "What is disclosed here are not just meetings, dates, motives and espionage activities, but a spy that never was."

The story has become a publishing industry embarrassment. Officially, TIME maintains that the book is "essentially true." But privately, some TIME

staffers now admit suspicion that the magazine was "duped" when it bought the memoir. Seven years ago the Soviet defector contracted to write a memoir for the New York publishing firm of Simon & Schuster. But a company spokesman told *Marin* that "their staff was fully aware that [Shevchenko] was still a spy" before publication. But in *Breaking with Moscow*, Alfred A. Knopf, a Harvard House subsidiary, published an action-packed description of how Shevchenko worked as a spy for 18 months before defecting—something not mentioned in his Simon & Schuster version.

Epstein's article explained the discrepancy between the two books by charging that the CIA had "spun" a tale of Shevchenko's espionage "out of fabrication" in order to claim a success story. The CIA has taken the unusual step of responding publicly to the charge, insisting that Shevchenko "provided invaluable intelligence information." The

agency has admitted that it ghostwrote the 1985 memoir by an alleged spy named Oleg Peckavsky, *The Peckavsky Papers*, but it insisted that it had nothing to do with Shevchenko's book. Still, the credibility of both Shevchenko and Epstein has been challenged. In apparent contradiction of the CIA's claim about Shevchenko's value, an agency official directly involved with the defection of Moscow, "Other defectors have been much more valuable." At the same time, Epstein's own reporting has come under fire. Among other things, Epstein disputed Shevchenko's account of clandestine meetings in the reference section of the *NY Library*. But *The New York Times* quoted an intelligence source who said he did pick up matador Dona Shevchenko in the library, as described in the book.

For his part, Shevchenko, responding through an attorney, dismissed the controversy with a cryptic remark that left the central question unanswered: "People will believe what they want to," he said. —WILLIAM LOWTHORPE



Shevchenko's suspicion

COLUMN

Future shock in organized labor

By Dian Cohen

The Canadian labor movement is fighting for its life. Union membership is falling right across Canada, and in Quebec it is at a 16-year low, according to a national survey just released by the Quebec Department of Labor. Many union numbers are growing nonetheless, if the collective bargaining process is an honest display of nature, the Canadian Air Line Flight Attendants' Association recently voted against a recommendation of its executive because of disagreements with the handling of negotiations on an Air Canada contract.

Meanwhile, organized labor is coping with challenges to its basic prerogatives. This month in the Ontario Supreme Court, the Ontario Public Service Employees Union will defend itself against an application by Murray Levine, a teacher from Hespeler, Ont., who wants to restrict the union's current practice of using dues to support political parties and causes. And next month in the Supreme Court of Ontario, Dolly Pasin, owner of Arigntons Clean Service Ltd., of Mississauga, Ont., is challenging the provincial Labor Relations Act under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, because Pasin argues the Charter guarantees freedom of association and, by implication, associations.

It would be simple if the problems confronting organized labor were the result of the last recession, from which we have not yet recovered. But instead they are forcing labor leaders to stretch their minds mightily to ensure that they, and the labor movement, survive.

The last generation of labor leaders could count on firm beliefs about the place of work in the social order. They could predict the political values a worker would hold and the length of time he or, more likely, she was willing to work in a day, a week, a lifetime. The leaders also knew that although labor disputes could bitter, they were largely quarrels over disagreements over dollars and hours that both parties could eventually resolve through an elaborate, adversarial collective-bargaining system. Everybody knew and accepted the rules; it was often a fight to good faith because it would ultimately ensure a fair contract for both sides. Above all, the adversarial principle was consistent with the view that economics, and human nature, were inevitably competitive.

But now many economists and social

theorists are challenging basic premises about competition, including its place in traditional collective bargaining. As a result, the appropriateness of the adversarial approach for handling long-term complex issues—such as implications for Canada's international competitiveness—is in serious doubt. And the doubts are troubling both organized labor's leaders and those who claim them.

One often wonders whether the players at Canada's bargaining table still know with whom they should be fighting. And I wonder if they know how to proceed fairly when labor-management disputes bring the company's overall performance into play. Do they even know what they are fighting about—or have the goals changed in subtle, perverse ways?

When labor leaders face these questions, the issues are even trickier, because new constellations of workers have new perspectives on work. People spend a smaller proportion of their life-

To succeed in the future, union leaders must have attributes that are painfully lacking on the labor scene now

time at work and change jobs more frequently than their parents did—making it difficult to define a "typical" worker, let alone him or her interests.

The average worker is no longer primarily male, the head of a family or the sole wage earner. That fact throws into doubt the wisdom of helping these workers by enacting policies under 35 and over 65 from the remnants of the work force. Indeed, the Canadian Association of University Teachers and the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations are both preparing legal cases under the Charter to challenge the concept of mandatory retirement, although that concept has applied only to younger workers in the past. Increasingly, sex and age differences between workers are forcing union leaders to cope simultaneously with demands for fair pay and improved pensions.

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Meetings in Vancouver, free trade took a back seat to Star Wars, but both are priority decisions for the government

CANADA

The debate over 'Star Wars'

The parliamentary committee has charged with examining two key issues—whether Canadian firms should help to research the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), and whether Ottawa should seek a U.S.-Canada free-trade pact. But since the 17-member committee began hearings last month, one of the subjects—SDI, or Star Wars—has dominated the discussions. During the committee's hearings in Toronto, 16-year-old Gareth Price, speaking for a disengagement group of 46 Canadian schools, told the committee that "you will be the ones who clean up a built 'Star Wars' in Vancouver and we will be left to clean up the mess." Gareth, an 18-year-old drama student, delivered an even more eloquent condemnation: "I don't want to live in a world full of lasers, particle beams, high-speed projectiles and atomic weapons. How can I exist in a world that has no tomorrow? What did life and death become debatable?"

Indeed, since the committee began its hearings on July 15, it has provided a forum for the expression of concern over our participation in the SDI program. These fears have been developing since March when President Ronald Reagan invited Cana-

and other nations of the Western alliance to join in research aimed at developing a space-based defense system against nuclear attack. The committee members, 12 Mps and five senators, also heard from— and at times argued with—proponents of Star Wars. In Vancouver, Lt. Gen. Reginald Lane, for one, a former deputy commander of the joint

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The free trade issue proved less divisive but there, too, opinions were sharply divided. Alasdair McClellan, president of the Retail Council of Canada, maintained in Toronto that Canada had "no chance" but to seek a free-trade pact with the United States or to shut out of that market by growing protectionism. But Richard Martin, vice-president of the Canadian North American Aerospace Defense Command committee, argued that Canada should take part in SDI in order to strengthen its close relationship with the United States, and to benefit from the technological developments involved. To that, New Democratic Party MP Michael Jiwani, a long-time peace campaigner and that committee's co-chair, responded that an SDI control agreement between the two superpowers would be preferable to Star Wars. Replied Lane: "Good luck, Max Jiwani! You're not going to influence the United States or the U.S.S.R."

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many as 20,000 nuclear warheads during their 20-minute flight from bases in the Soviet Union to targets in North America.

Clearly, Canadian firms are anxious to get a piece of the action in the \$26-billion, 10-year research program as announced by Reagan in March, 1983. Appearing before the committee in March, John Stinson, vice-president of Canadian Marconi Co., and that company's chief manager, John G. McNaull, told the committee that Canada could manage a "modest" technological surge if it decided not to rely too heavily on Star Wars research. Still, other witnesses said that the technological gains will not be comparable for the same amount of launching and arms race in space. McNaull, where the committee's hearings in July coincided with the 10th anniversary of the first atomic bomb explosion over the test range in New Mexico, called Star Wars "the ultimate tool for prolonging the arms race."

On free trade the committee, chaired by Conservatives Thorne Hobbs, the star for Lances West, and Quebec Liberal Jacques Fleury, heard a diversity of views. Edward Neault, chief economist of the Royal Bank of Canada who testified in Montreal, declared that the prospect of gaining enhanced access for Canadian firms in the world's richest marketplaces appeared to be a golden opportunity that should be "seized." But other businesses said that their industries could suffer in head-to-head competition with higher-volume American industries. Added Peter Gray, chairman of the Winnipeg-based clothing firm Nymrod International Ltd.: "We have nothing to gain, and perhaps a lot to lose, from free trade."

When the committee's report is submitted to Parliament later this month, its views on free trade will gain a growing volume of material on the issue. And

its conclusions will influence Ottawa's final decision on whether to embark on talks with Washington aimed at a major dismantling of protective trade barriers. International Trade Minister James Keleher was assigned following the "Shannon summit" in Quebec City in March to explore ways of improving Canada-U.S. cooperation with Reagan's trade representative, Charles Vining, and the minister is scheduled to report his findings to Mulroney by late September. In the meantime, the long-awaited report of a 28-month old review by former Liberal finance minister Donald Macdonald is expected to endorse the idea of free trade and to support its position with voluminous documentation. A decision on Canada's trading status is likely in September, well ahead of the autumn U.S. elections in 1984 that are expected to increase protectionist pressures on Congress.

In the end, the decisions as both Star Wars and trade may not emerge in a clear-cut form. In the case of free trade, the government's options—spelled out by Keleher in a January working paper—are wide. Mulroney's government could decide to seek comprehensive free trade, or a "framework agreement" for negotiating selective tariff reductions, or a form of "sectoral" free trade that would be limited to specified industries—any one of which could take months, and possibly years, to negotiate. As well, the policy statement on Star Wars that is likely in October or November could be more symbolic than substantive. Ottawa's own research establishment has little money to devote to new, high-tech research—and even a formal rejection of the U.S. invitation would not prevent Canadian companies from bidding on research contracts let by Washington.

The wide latitude available in both cases may simplify Ottawa's decisions.

After the Mulroney government's political retreat in the past nine months—the prolonged tests on the feasibility of spending and on the desirability of getting into— and out of— the debt, Ottawa will be anxious to move up the political议程 that stand as rapidly offending any sector of Canadian society. In the meantime, the committee hearings have raised pointed questions about Canada's future, and Mulroney will have to deal with those questions as he prepares to face Parliament when it resumes in Ottawa on Sept. 4.

Speaker Lane (right) sharply divided views on trade



—CHRIS WOOD in Toronto
with HEATHER BAGNALL,
KAREN McQUEEN and MICHAEL BISHOP
in Ottawa, THOMAS TAYLOR in Whitehorse
and JANE SULLIVAN in Vancouver



The Polar Sea, 'Dwight Reilly' over the U.S. challenge of Canadian sovereignty

An Arctic challenge

WITH the authority that comes with 10,000 tons of ship and supplies that can generate 60,000 horsepower, the United States Coast Guard icebreaker Polar Sea headed into the Northwest Passage last week as it way through Canada's Arctic islands to Alaska. The initial stages of its scheduled two-week voyage passed smoothly, but it led to a redefinition of Ottawa's claims to sovereignty over the passage and reinforced what promised to be a long-running diplomatic dispute between Canada and the United States. Canada succeeded in putting three representations aboard the ship, but Washington's attitude toward the voyage clearly angered many federal officials in Ottawa.

The controversy over the Polar Sea's voyage began slowly this summer amid early reports of the venture. By last week Harry McNamee, the director general of the external affairs department's legal bureau in Ottawa, said that "an intensive review" of Canada's claimed Arctic sovereignty would be launched, and that the dispute with the United States could end up before the International Court of Justice in The Hague. By its part, Washington reiterated that the route of the Polar Sea, through Lancaster and Viscount Melville sounds, is an international waterway and beyond Canada's jurisdiction.

Acting on that basis, the state department informed Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government in May that the Polar Sea would use the passage for a two-week voyage from Thule, Green-

land, west to Point Barrow, Alaska. American officials explained that the voyage through the Northwest Passage was necessary because of the Polar Sea's tight operating schedule. They said that the voyage was not intended as a challenge to Canada's claims of sovereignty over the waterway, but only as a faster and cheaper alternative to the more circuitous voyage through the Panama Canal to the Pacific.

Angered by Washington's refusal to ask permission for the journey, Ottawa waited until the eve of the voyage last week to issue a statement on the dispute. In what appeared to be a face-saving gesture, the Canadian statement "authorized" the voyage—even though the Americans had not requested permission—but it expressed "deep regret" that Washington has consistently refused to accept Canadian sovereignty over the passage.

In Ottawa, Paul Roblinson, the outgoing U.S. ambassador who will complete his tour of duty in Ottawa early this fall, and the dispute was nothing more than a creation of the news media. "It doesn't prejudice either country's stand on the sovereignty of these waters. We're saying it's international waters," he said. But he conceded that his government would feel differently if Soviet ships were to follow the lead of the Polar Sea and Roblinson. "We have other nearby countries that would naturally involve the Soviet Union."

—KEN MACKENZIE in Ottawa and IAN NORTON in Washington



ROB LINNEMAN FOR NEWSWEEK

had been exceedingly quoted out of context in what he called "shaky journalism." By his part, U.S. Coast Guard Cmdr. John Barnes declared that there was "absolutely no truth to the reports."

At the same time, U.S. officials acknowledged that the Polar Sea's mission was partly scientific. In Washington, Nicolas Sandifer, a U.S. Coast Guard spokesman, said that detailed ice and weather data collected by the Polar Sea during its voyage would be shared with "all mariners." He added that when the Polar Sea reached Alaska, it would engage in "some scientific activities" organized by the U.S. maritime administration and involving the U.S. Navy and Canada's department of transport. But in Ottawa, Canadian Coast Guard officials said that no one plane call for participation in ice measurements and that since the Polar Sea is due to return to Alaska within days,

The presence on board the Polar Sea of three Canadians was arranged in bilateral discussions before the voyage. Still, their participation, along with planned overflights by Canadian Forces' Aurora and Tracker patrol planes during the Polar Sea's voyage, appeared to be largely symbolic. A U.S. Coast Guard spokesman said that the Canadians on board have no authority to offer guidance or instructions during the journey, although the Canadian statement described the three men as "observers and advisers."

Both Washington and Ottawa agreed that the voyage will not be used to weaken any future legal action that Canada takes to enforce its sovereignty over the passage. Indeed, Canada contended that assurance in writing during the weeks of diplomatic exchanges leading up to the voyage.

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—KEN MACKENZIE in Ottawa and IAN NORTON in Washington



Ignatieff and Martin awaiting experimental Gerbacsars for top cultural awards

A shakeup in Ottawa

WITH Parliament adjourned for the summer and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's cabinet at Harrington Lake outside Ottawa, federal bureaucrats, too, were placing innocent questions last week. Then, with the approach of Canada's long Civic Holiday weekend, the civil servants were diverted by rumors of impending government appointments. When the rumors were confirmed in a statement from the Prime Minister's Office, there were only two appointments—but they involved key posts in the federal bureaucracy. Mulroney elevated Paul Tellier, currently deputy minister of energy, mines and resources, to the top position in the bureaucratic hierarchy as clerk of the Privy Council and secretary to the cabinet. At the same time, Mulroney reached outside the civil service to name his friend Stanley Hartt, a Montreal corporate and labor lawyer, to the powerful office of deputy minister of finance.

The changes were the first in a predicted summer shakeup of both the senior bureaucracy and the cabinet during the next two weeks. In the opening move, Tellier replaced Gordon Chudleigh, 55, a veteran in the low-key bureaucratic who notified Mulroney soon after the Tories took office last September that after a 30-year tour in the civil service he wanted to leave to take a job in the private sector. In selecting the energetic Tellier, 46, who often arrives at work on a motorcycle, Mulroney sent a message to the public service. "They have skipped a

generation," noted a senior bureaucrat.

"To get a younger, invigorating type."

More surprising was the appointment of Hartt, 47, an deputy minister of finance to succeed the influential Maschali A. (Mickey) Cohen, whose departure at age 50 was announced in June. Unlike Cohen—who served in Ottawa for 12 years before taking over as deputy minister of finance in 1986—Hartt had never worked within the civil service. But he proved himself to Mulroney at the beginning of the year by performing two tough jobs. While helping to avert a saline postal strike at a critical time, Hartt, currently deputy minister of energy, mines and resources, to the top position in the bureaucratic hierarchy as clerk of the Privy Council and secretary to the cabinet. At the same time, Mulroney reached outside the civil service to name his friend Stanley Hartt, a Montreal corporate and labor lawyer, to the powerful office of deputy minister of finance.

Unlike Hartt, Tellier, a native of Quebec, 50, has been in the federal public service since 1967—except for two years in Quebec's deputy cabinet during the 1960s. Despite repeated offers that Mulroney wanted to get rid of Tellier because of his dedicated service to former prime minister Pierre Trudeau's Liberal administration, Tellier survived and helped put together energy awards with Newfoundland and the western off-producing provinces. He is a shrewd manager, and his background as a Quebec cabinet aide to Bourassa could prove useful in constitutional negotiations if Bourassa's aggressive Liberals triumph in the next election and return the former premier to office.

—KEITH MACKENZIE in Ottawa

The bitter native split

After battling Ottawa for seven years over land claims and native rights, two years ago George Erasmus rechristened the majority of the Dene Nation, an alliance of Indians in the Northwest Territories. But within a few months, the 85-year-old Erasmus had returned to political activity as a vice-chair of the Assembly of First Nations, the body representing Canada's 300,000 status Indians. Last week, Erasmus took on a still more powerful role by ousting David Abenakis as national chief of the assembly, but he was immediately plunged into the middle of a bitter split within the assembly over whether the Indians should continue to negotiate with the provinces, as with Ontario. Erasmus is calling on all First Nations to issue a statement of native rights in the coming year.

The division in the assembly broke into the open following Erasmus's election victory, by a vote of 278 to 181, on June 11. A former leader of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, Erasmus, who has led the assembly since its formation in 1989, while Erasmus called on delegations to the three-day annual meeting to preserve a unified front, about 100 of the 280 delegates gathered separately to discuss setting up a breakaway organization.

The split developed from a basic disagreement over the constitutional talks between Canadian native organizations and the provincial and federal governments that began in 1983, and another meeting is scheduled for early 1987. The goal of the talks is to agree on an amendment to Canada's Constitution to include a definition of native rights. Because Ottawa needs the consent of at least seven provinces with half of Canada's population to amend the Charter, the provinces have been included in the negotiations. But while Erasmus, a moderate, is willing to negotiate with both levels of government, Abenakis is convinced that the provinces' concern over natural resources can only lead to the violation of native rights.

For his part, Erasmus pleaded for unity. "It is the only way the federal government and the provinces will take us seriously." In the meantime, Erasmus, in use of his first acts as leader, will oversee an audit of the assembly's books to discover the reasons for the government-funded organization's \$1-million deficit.

—KEITH MACKENZIE with
correspondent reports

British Columbia's political malaise



Bennett at ground opening: seeking to reduce the level of suspicion in a depressed province

Two years ago British Columbia's Social Credit government introduced the word "recession" into the provincial political lexicon as a watchword for government fiscal trouble while Premier William Bennett tried to coax the province out of the worst recession since the 1930s. Now, with British Columbia transformed into a have-not province despite the gradual recovery elsewhere in the country, and polls showing the Socreds to be in deep disfavour with the electorate, Bennett's government is trying hard to expand any memory of the ward restraint from the ranks of British Columbians. Typically, the 50-year-old Bennett passed Vancouver breakfasters at a breakfast meeting late last month to assure them that they live in the most beautiful province in Canada and that "we should be feeling positive." Now, with world markets for the province's key mining and forestry industries still depressed, unemployment the province's main economic problem. In June, some 265,000 British Columbians were still out of work—50.5 per cent of the provincial labour force, compared to a national average of 30.5 per cent. And despite generous new tax incentives and grants extended to the business sector in Prince George, Minister of Highways and Transportation of the B.C. Pavilion at Expo '86, the \$1.5-billion world's transportation fair scheduled to open in Vancouver next May, "Bennett" noted Donald Blaikie, a professor of political science at the University of British Columbia, "is

trying to reduce the level of suspicion and hostility and lower the political temperature of the province."

It may take much more time. Bennett's boasting to rally public confidence in the wake of draconian government cutbacks that began 20 months ago and in the end put 26,000 civil servants and schoolteachers out of work, alienated or reduced a wide range of social services and raised income taxes for British Columbians by an average of eight per cent—all in the name of economic recovery.

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position now 20 per cent for Bennett's Socreds, 36 per cent for the Liberals and three per cent for the Conservatives—with 22 per cent undecided.

The disaffection at work even within the ranks of the Social Credit party itself. Paul John Gibbons, a former executive director of the party: "The party is in terrible shape. I think it's just disintegrating." Anthony Boko, a former president of the Victoria constituency of the young Social Credit movement, quit the party six months ago because he was unhappy with the direction the party was taking. Said Boko: "Party policy after six months was for a select group of people rather than for the general good of the province."

Still, there are signs of any serious movement within the party to replace Bennett, who is in his 30th year as premier. And his suddenly increased visibility around the province suggests that he may already be campaigning for the next provincial election. Although Bennett was re-elected for the second time in May 1983, with 50.5 per cent, there is speculation that his



Skylane confidence

provincial economy projected to grow by three per cent in terms of real domestic product.

In the meantime, some politicians have detected the existence of a widespread malaise within the province and an anti-government trend in the Vancouver region.

An independent private study conducted in April by Toronto's Donerau Research Ltd. concluded that "depression seems to be exactly what British Columbians are experiencing from." As a consequence, the popularity of the Socreds has plummeted and has been overtaken by the British Columbians' lower-income areas in June by Vancouver's Marketland Marketing Research, 35.7 per cent of the BCI respondents holding the opposite Democratic Party, compared to 20.4 per cent for Bennett's Socreds, 36 per cent for the Liberals and three per cent for the Conservatives—with 22 per cent undecided.

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—JANE O'HARA AND DIANE LUDLOW
in Vancouver

might call a snap pre-Expo election in the hope of exploiting the euphoria that the world fair could generate. Bennett, says Mr. Leader Bob Shelly, who expects an election as early as next April, "has been running for re-election since January, when he started sending out reports to all local newspapers in British Columbia telling them the restraint campaign has been successful."

For his part, Shelly, a moderate-sounding politician who replaced former premier Dave Barrett as vice-leader in May, 1984, has been working to overcome the image of the Socreds as a party of interventionists, a legacy of Barrett's period as premier from 1975-85. The party's spirits were buoyed last November when New Democrats won two by-elections but Barrett's party still easily retained control of the 57-seat legislature. When the house rose for the summer recess in June, Social Credit held 24 seats, the war 22 and the five-member middle-of-the-road United Party one seat.

Evidence of widespread discontent with the Socreds has even given new hope to the Liberals, a party that has held a seat provincially since 1979. With the added encouragement of national leader John Turner's federal election victory in Vancouver Quadra last September, provincial leader Art Lee says the British Columbians are "disillusioned with the government and skeptical of the war," and "they are looking at us as a better way."

Bennett's efforts to regenerate the economy have included about \$4.4 billion worth of major projects around the province—including a major coal-mining project in the province's northeast, which has suffered from declining world coal prices, the construction of a rapid transit system for the lower mainland and a major bridge and highway construction program.

But British Columbians are still gloomy about the province's economic prospects. Unemployment, according to the Demora Survey, is "the most important issue facing British Columbians today." And Bennett was forcibly reminded of that when he visited the lower mainland constituency of White Rock two weeks ago. At a meeting held to promote Expo '86, a planned re-enactment of the interrupted premier's speech by shouting, "We want jobs," Bennett retorted: "I'll give you a job. If you take that sign and wave it up and down you could keep all these people cool." But until British Columbia's beleaguered economy shows signs of rebirth, he will need more than repartees and sloganizing to guarantee the Socreds' dominance of the volatile province.

—JANE O'HARA AND DIANE LUDLOW
in Vancouver



Hatfield after a speech in a backwoods camp, a vow to hold on as a leader

A meeting in the bush

With Premier Richard Hatfield of New Brunswick and his 36-member Progressive Conservative caucus withdrew to a remote lakeside logging camp for three days of soul-searching last week, they redefined the party's political fortunes as the least robust in nearly 15 years of power. Hatfield, 56, arrived at the cluster of trailers at Long Lake, 35 km northeast of Fredericton, still weeping from an assault early in June and seared by nearly a year of personal and political setbacks which included being charged with and then acquitted of marijuana possession.

Hatfield's Tories have won four consecutive victories since 1976 but the past year has been a difficult one for the party. After wringing major improvements in relations between the province's majority and its 200,000-member French-speaking community last fall, and an attempt to revitalize the ailing provincial bureaucracy failed to accomplish its goals, a thin legislative agenda this spring was marked by an unpopular budget which increased the provincial sales tax to 11 from 10 per cent.

For Hatfield, the past 12 months have been a personal ordeal. The premier was charged last October with possession of marijuana after the drug was found in his motion picture Requiem Following his acquittal in January, newspapers published allegations that Hatfield supplied them with marijuana, and cocaine in 1981. Hatfield's problems have continued in early

June he fell from a golf cart while attending a meeting of the premiers of the Maritime provinces in Prince Edward Island, breaking his wrist and several ribs.

Many New Brunswick Tories say the party's woes are bound up with Hatfield's. Some party members blamed him for the loss of two by-elections during the past 10 months, and increasingly these have been held within the party for a leadership review. For his part, Hatfield admitted that his leadership would be talked about at the caucus gathering, but he insisted that it would not be "the main issue."

After the meeting, Hatfield said at a news conference that he would continue to recruit supporters who he thought could be successful. Asked by reporters whether he would lead his party into the next election, Hatfield replied: "I will." An election need not be held until October, 1987, but some observers, noting the unusual amount of repair work being done at provincial level this summer, think that Hatfield may stand re-elected to the polls as early as this October. Still, if Hatfield intends to hold on to his job until, or after, the next election, he must not be too successful in reviving Conservative fortunes. After a decade and a half of one-party rule in New Brunswick, the party's only hope is that it can form a new political alliance on the part of the premier must come on later than Nov. 6, when the Conservative gathering in St. John for the party's annual general meeting.

—CHRIS WOOD with KATHRYN HARVEY
in Fredericton

Protesting abortion



Morgentaler: Kavanaugh

For the past three months the Ontario Court of Appeal has been considering an application by the Crown to have Dr. Henry Morgentaler's acquittal by a jury last November on charges of encouraging to procure a miscarriage. That decision is expected in the fall, but as the magazine's profile demonstrates, have continued to protest outside of Morgentaler's downtown Toronto office by harassing women who enter or leave it. Last week, as tempers frayed, an exasperated neighbor brandished a shotgun at protesters, and police later charged Cindy Karen, 18, with weapon-related offense. The next day Rev. Kenneth Campbell, who operates a "Christians" club next door to the clinic, tried to carry out a citizen's arrest of two clinic staff members whom he accused of considering to procure a miscarriage. But the Metropolitan Toronto police, who have maintained a continuous watch on the clinic and the daily protesters outside since last winter, ruled that Campbell lacked evidence to support the arrest.

The four justices who voted to uphold the police action argued that spot checks aimed at reducing drunk driving were justified by the broad duty of police officers to prevent crime and to protect life and property. "Because of the seriousness of the problem of impaired driving," said Mr. Justice Gerald Le Dain, "there can be no doubt about the importance and necessity of a program to improve the deterrence of it." Chief Justice Bora Cicic, writing the dissenting opinion, warned that the ruling represented an erosion of the fundamental right of citizens to be free from "arbitrary interference" by the authorities, and noted that "all public offenses, including the police, are subject to the rule of law." Because Cicic was charged in 1980, his lawyers were not able to appeal the case on the basis of Canada's 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms. A case that challenges police spot checks on the grounds that they violate individual rights under the Charter and are authorized by invalid provincial legislation is currently being heard by the Ontario Court of Appeal.

have not been ruled out, investigators still suspect that the 757 en route to London and Bombay at the time of the crash—went down as the result of a bomb, possibly set aboard by Sikh terrorists. In Canada, the Indian team planned to look into Sagger Blending and security arrangements at Toronto's Lester B. Pearson airport and at Mirabel in Quebec.

Enforcing sobriety

Last week, more than five years after Robert DePalma was stopped in his car on a suburban Toronto street and subsequently charged with failing to take a breath test, the Supreme Court of Canada—in a split decision—upheld the right of police to require drivers to be tested in spot checks for alcohol. While the majority ruling by four of the court's seven judges effectively approved the practice of police in Ontario of stopping cars at random to look for drivers who have been drinking, the court did agree—as DePalma's lawyers had argued—that there was no formal legal basis for spot checks. The four justices who voted to uphold the police action argued that spot checks aimed at reducing drunk driving were justified by the broad duty of police officers to prevent crime and to protect life and property. "Because of the seriousness of the problem of impaired driving," said Mr. Justice Gerald Le Dain, "there can be no doubt about the importance and necessity of a program to improve the deterrence of it." Chief Justice Bora Cicic, writing the dissenting opinion, warned that the ruling represented an erosion of the fundamental right of citizens to be free from "arbitrary interference" by the authorities, and noted that "all public offenses, including the police, are subject to the rule of law." Because Cicic was charged in 1980, his lawyers were not able to appeal the case on the basis of Canada's 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms. A case that challenges police spot checks on the grounds that they violate individual rights under the Charter and are authorized by invalid provincial legislation is currently being heard by the Ontario Court of Appeal.

A cross-border quarrel



Gibbons: ways and means

Last May, Florida Congressman Sam Gibbons introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to prevent U.S. producers from exporting Canadian products which he claimed were being sold at a disadvantage because of government subsidies. There, Gibbons met with International Trade Minister James Keiller in British Columbia, where officials are concerned that the bill threatens trade links of software products—worth \$1.3 billion to Canada last year. Last week Gibbons, the Democratic chairman of the House ways and means subcommittee on trade, stepped off in Vancouver on his way to trade meetings in Japan. During the darkling visit, forestry officials tried to convince the Americans that Canada's 31-per-cent share of the U.S. software market is the result of the cheaper Canadian dollar and American manufacturers' preference for certain Canadian timber species. Gibbons, who appeared to be unimpressed, noted at the end of his visit that if Canadian lumber is not subsidized, then there was "little to fear" from his bill.

"So what's for dinner?"

BE A PART OF IT
Canadian Club
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Shevardnadze steps out

The white-haired native diplomat appeared to be dazed by the history of photographs and television crews streaming live in Poland's capital city. Making his first speech since the international stage last month—at ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Accords on human rights and security—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze indicated that he was still somewhat ill at ease in his powerful new job. Shevardnadze stumbled during his speech, his Georgian regional accent occasionally confusing the Russian words. Still, he managed to make for the cameras and he impressed many diplomats with a relaxed style reminiscent of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Observers on European diplomatic who watched the unknown Georgian's first international performance: "If Shevardnadze is going to be like New Guy, it could be a lot less nerve-racking going in for talks with the Soviets and maybe even a bit more productive."

Indeed, last week's meeting of 25 foreign ministers from both East and West provided important signals of what three superpower relations may look like under Gorbachev's dynamic style of rule. The high point was the hour-long meeting between Shevardnadze and American Secretary of State George Shultz at the U.S. Embassy. The two men met for the first time to lay the groundwork for a proposed summit between Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan, scheduled for Nov. 18-20. Both sides described the Helsinki meeting between Shekha, 64, and his 57-year-old Soviet counterpart, who succeeded fellow Andrei Gromyko, as "an important step in building a personal rapport." The two men ended their meeting with agreement on a ministerial agenda for the November summit in Geneva—the first top-level superpower meeting in two years. Later, they spoke to reporters in cautiously optimistic terms.

Shevardnadze said that the summit "should result in relaxation of the current dangerous tensions in the world." For his part, Shultz said that his initial meeting with Shevardnadze had been "a good first step" toward the summit.

Both men avoided detailed discussions on improving East-West relations

or they have never allowed adequate verification that we can tell if an armistice regime is really respected." Then, Reagan extended an invitation for Soviet observers to witness and verify an American underground nuclear test in Nevada. Moscow immediately condemned the proposal as a diversion from the real issue of disarmament.



Shekha (left), Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, and George Shultz (right) rapport

Moscow and Washington launched carefully constructed propaganda campaigns designed to impress public opinion before the final ratification of the next round of nuclear and space-based arms control. In Geneva, Shevardnadze, Gorbachev's frequent spokesman, said that Gorbachev's call for a test freeze could create new dynamics among Washington's Western allies. Indeed, U.S. officials say they are now concerned that Reagan will face increasing pressure from allies and Moscow to make concessions when both superpowers resume negotiations. Shekha and Shultz agreed that it did not contain any provision for verification of the test freeze.

Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said

"why it is in Soviet hands

Most analysts said that Moscow was the first round in the battle for international opinion. They said that Gorbachev's call for a test freeze could create new dynamics among Washington's Western allies. Indeed, U.S. officials say they are now concerned that Reagan will face increasing pressure from allies and Moscow to make concessions when both superpowers resume negotiations. Shekha and Shultz agreed that it did not contain any provision for verification of the test freeze.

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relations during the early 1980s. But they freely traded further charges during the recent Helsinki negotiations. Shevardnadze said that Washington "failed to negotiate in a better manner" at the Geneva talks and that it is unclear who controls Moscow's nuclear borders. In his part, Shultz cited more than 80 violations of tests that were designed to demonstrate that Moscow had failed to honor its Helsinki commitment to uphold human rights. According to Western politicians, 45 of 72 Soviets who monitored human rights practices after the 1979 accords have been jailed or committed to psychiatric hospitals. Among the victims: physical Andrey Sakharov and jailed Jewish dissident Anatoly Solzhenitsyn.

Western activists are disappointed by Gorbachev's performance on human rights during his first few months in power. They cite the fact that Victor Chernomyrdin's frequent war songs that didn't will not be tolerated under the new leadership. Nor are the Western critics optimistic that Shevardnadze will be more sympathetic to human rights. He has also reportedly persecuted human rights activists in Georgia, where he served as first secretary of the Communist Party. And last month, on the eve of Shevardnadze's appointment as foreign minister, officials there arrested members of a local pop music protest group known as Phantom and charged them with treason.

Still, most officials expressed guarded support for the Helsinki Accords. Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Joe Clark, for one, said that the presence of monitoring European security and human rights measures are important, although "we have not had the progress in ratification that we would like had." But diplomats from both East and West added that the accords have been somewhat disappointing. For one thing, the pact serves as a hinge for getting rid of nuclear weapons in East and Central Europe. And the Stockholm conference on European military security, an offshoot of the Helsinki agreement, has served to reduce tensions through such measures as previous prior notification of war games.

As the Helsinki conference ended, most participants seemed to support French President François Mitterrand's comment that "there is no easy road to the arms set forth" in the accords. And as Shekha and Shevardnadze agreed to meet again this fall to make final preparations for the summit, both sides seemed eager to maintain the fragile thaw in superpower contacts. Said the new Soviet foreign minister: "We have taken the first step here."

JAMES MCGINNIS with
DAVID NORTH in London

Tightening the circle

In the Johannesburg headquarters of the opposition United Democratic Front, a lone staff member has been rounded up last week by expletive-filled and violent protesters. The activists who normally crowd the office of the black rights organization had, none were injured, others were in hiding. The security police had surrounded the office, taking armloads of documents away with them. "We'd like to organize a protest demonstration," the staffers said, "but there's no one around."

The man was similarly ill-blown in black community offices around the country two weeks after South Africa's white rulers declared a state of emergency to end the most serious black unrest in 20 years. Deploying the full power of its well-armed security forces, President F.W. de Klerk's government had detained more than 100 people a day since imposing an emergency in 30 judicial districts on July 21. By week's end, the number arrested without the right to a trial or access to a lawyer reached 1,200, only 42 of whom had been released. Thousands more were sentenced to prison.

But, the usual continued. While most black townships remained quiet, violence broke out periodically as groups of youths burned the houses of black policemen, attacked others whom they regarded as collaborators and clashed with helmeted police patrolling the streets in armored personnel carriers. Then, the trouble spread outside of the emergency areas south and east of Johannesburg and to eastern Cape Province. And as Shekha and Shevardnadze agreed to meet again this fall to make final preparations for the summit, both sides seemed eager to maintain the fragile thaw in superpower contacts. Said the new Soviet foreign minister: "We have taken the first step here."

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JOHN MCGINNIS with
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she has "been not to be told by any nuclear authorities which gospel I must preach."

Throughout the week international condemnation of the actions of the Boers' government increased. Foreign ministers of the 10-strong European Community, meeting in Helsinki, rebuked their countrymen in South Africa for concentrations in a gesture of disapproval that fell just short of severing relations. Canada's External Affairs Minister Joe Clark added that Ottawa was prepared to toughen the existing \$60-million sanctions against South Africa

—which has given most assistance before the emergency as of July 6 in Washington, the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly for legislation which would impose the first broad U.S. economic sanctions. The measures included bans on the sale of Krugerrand gold coins in the United States, on the export of sophisticated nuclear equipment and on bonds issued in South Africa.

Pretoria responded firmly in its determination not to bend to external pressure. As the country's current, the wind, failed an international market, Earth tremors and humanitarian disasters descended on Washington. Herbert Baldo. He also warned that sanctions could force the repatriation of 15 million immigrant workers from neighboring African countries. For this part, those moderate black leaders who remained firm argued Baldo to defend the crisis by making a gesture of peace such as the release of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. Otherwise, they said, the violence could only get worse. "I think there will be battles, but not long," said Anthony Ngwenya, a young church leader in the Johannesburg suburb of Roodepoort. "The people are too angry to stay quiet for long, and next time it will be bigger than ever."

—ALLEN SPARKS in Johannesburg



Take anger and distance



Kampala commercial district: looting, random violence and winter destruction

UGANDA

The aftermath of a coup

Raging groups of warring ex-patriots, most of them wannabe revolutionaries, struggled across the Kenyan border to safety last week following the military overthrow of Ugandan President Milton Obote. The survivors told chilling stories of widespread looting and random violence in the aftermath of the coup. Many reported that they had hidden from unrepentant soldiers in their suburban Kampala homes. And some of them said that they had lost everything in the surrounding traps, while still others told of unprovoked assaults. Col John Fraser, Canadian Armed Forces adviser in Zimbabwe, who was travelling through Uganda when the coup took place, declared, "You see people lose all sense of morality. It was sheer wanton destruction for no good reason at all."

Immediately after the coup, an overseas army rebels magnified the confusion, dissolved parliament and closed the country's borders. Within two days, and before it began to return to the capital, and a new leader emerged, Lt. Gen. Tito Okello, who was aware in advance of a radios 35-year military coup? The new head of state vowed to restore "peace, stability and reconciliation" and pledged to re-instate popularly favoured free elections within a year. Then Okello flew to Dar es Salaam for talks with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. There, he sought assurances from Nyerere that Okello would not be able to use Tanzania as a guerrilla base—as he had done for eight years during Idi Amin's reign in the 1970s.

—MARI ANNE PREGELAHL in Nairobi

THE UNITED STATES

The crash of Flight 191

The announcement on the Los Angeles International Airport public address system was a model of ambiguity: "If you are waiting any passengers arriving on Flight 191, meet airline agents at Gate 69-B." In fact, those who were passengers could not be met. Two hours and 25 minutes earlier the Delta Air Lines Lockheed L-1011 TriStar, with 148 passengers and 32 crew members, had crashed in a field of scrubland during its approach to Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport. The wide-bodied jet, en route from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., had been across Texas Highway 114, hit two cars, decapitating one driver—clipped a water tank, then exploded on impact in a field. At night's end, as workers used a giant crane to clear through the charred wreckage, the death toll had reached 189. said Dr. Charles Petty, Dallas County medical examiner at the scene. "It looks as if the bodies have been thrown down into a huge garbage dump."

Most of the survivors had been in the rear of the plane when the crash occurred at 6:05 p.m. local time. Passenger Jay Shaffer had been sitting in the back row and he reported, "We came down in very heavy rain. You couldn't see anything out the window. The ride got rougher and rougher and rougher." Another survivor declared, "I just thought God I smoke, because if I didn't smoke I'd be sitting in the front of the plane and I'd be dead."

The L-1011, first produced in 1970, is powered by three Rolls-Royce engines. Aviation experts have praised its quiet performance, fuel efficiency, comfort and, particularly, its dependability. Air Canada has 28 TriStars in service but their technological success could not overcome market forces: the recession and competition from other wide-bodied aircraft—that made it a financial failure for Lockheed, which lost more than \$3.5 billion before it produced its 200th and last T-101 in 1983. Delta's Delta upstairs, Jones Raving in a wide-body aircraft. It's inevitable the cockpit will be the next to fall.

"In Dallas last week, officials from the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board removed the plane's flight recorders and began its investigation and reports that a sudden shift in the wind, or even lightning, may have brought down Flight 191.

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Life returns to an anguished land

Of all the victims of China's catastrophic Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), few suffered more than the people of Tibet. Culturally deprived from the Han (mainland Chinese) people, Tibetans suffered severe persecution by Maoist Red Guards. Peking's ultraleftists passed the religious Amazighians as heretics and brutally suppressed its cultural and religious traditions. Scores of monasteries were looted and destroyed and thousands of monks, or lamas, sent into labor camps. Now, Peking's moderate new leaders are attempting to make amends for past errors. They have allowed a gradual religious revival, introduced a program of economic modernization and encouraged tourism. Local administrators plan to showcase their reforms at a massive official celebration scheduled for Sept. 1, when the territory marks its 20th anniversary as an autonomous region of China. Maclean's correspondent Wendy Lee recently visited the territory. Her report.

DChina is a "living Buddha," one of the holiest Buddhist monks in Tibet. By night he leads the chanting of the sutras, or Buddhist precepts, at the Tashilampu monastery in the sleepy city of Xigaze, 3,000 km southwest of Peking. But by day his persona is more secular, shepherding various foreign tourists through his monastery. He is both the highest religious figure living in the 80-year-old structure and a member of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference, an elite advisory body. Although he sits on Peking's payroll, he refuses to join the Communist Party. "I am a lama," said the 87-year-old cleric. "How can I be a member of a party?"

China's grip of the country's monasteries that has evolved between Tibet's devout Buddhists and China's officially atheist leadership. After years of persecution by Peking's Communist government, which has ruled the region of two million since 1951, Tibetans are once

again giving expression to their fervent religious feelings. Authorities are returning the region's ravaged monasteries. Thousands of lamas have been released from the camps and allowed to return to the monasteries. But Peking is determined that Buddhism will never

world's highest cities at 31,830 feet above sea level, chanting pilgrims circle the 700-year-old Jokhang monastery in a continuous clockwise procession that begins at dawn and lasts until long after sunset. Nearby, on the well-worn path to the monastery, the former home of Tibet's exiled leader, the Dalai Lama, vendors selling incense and prayer flags have added Chinese-made shawls, handbags, cameras and sunglasses to their wares.

But while most Tibetan youths are drawn by modern gadgets from the outside world, many have embraced Buddhism with even greater enthusiasm. Hundreds of youths are training to replace the old men who currently preside in Tibet's monasteries. After a traditional period of study, they will have to submit to an interview given by officials of the Chinese Religious Bureau, a state-run agency that regulates all spiritual activity in Tibet. The bureau allocates funds for restoration, controls the number of ordained monks and servers each apprentice. By the weekend with literary tests, personal interviews and background checks. Many do not make it through the process. "I am one of the lucky ones," said a young monk in Jokhang. "There are many more who want to be monks, but 80 in the final figure have others study the scriptures, but they have no hope of a position."

Leaders of the religious Bureau, composed of 38 members, seven of them Chinese and the rest Chinese-appointed Tibetans, insist that they do not interfere with what is taught in the monasteries. "The content is up to them," said Chen Renji, the Han deputy chief of the bureau in Lhasa. "Mainly propagating the fundamental policies of the party. If you want to believe in religion, you are free to do so. On the other hand, if you once believed but no longer want to, you're free to do that too."



become the focus of opposition to Communist rule, as the Roman Catholic Church has become in Poland. "They let us worship," said one young man. "But there still isn't our freedom."

The survival of Tibet's ancient religion paralleled by the introduction of the market economy reforms that are sweeping China, has profited some young converts. In Lhasa, one of the

majority of Tibetans have opted to renounce their religious lives. Monasteries all over the country are swamped with pilgrims, many of whom travel on foot for hundreds of kilometers, usually bearing modest offerings. Some donate all Chinese and Tibetan monk robes, which they never wear, but keep with a handle of highland barley. Others give presents, objects such as bracelets and simple objects, such as robes and temple figurines. One man from Qingshai, a western province of China which was once part of greater Tibet, shared an 11-day truck ride with 16 pilgrims to reach Jokhang, bringing with him a jar of hand-cleaned yak butter from his own herd. "It was a difficult journey," he explained, "but

Chinese rule is a five-pointed star that spanned last November. Chinese officials said the Dalai Lama "should not argue over the events of 1959; it is better to forget." But Tibetans have not forgotten. Although the violent guerrilla attacks of past years are now rare, the People's Liberation Army still holds a strong presence in the region. The Dalai Lama has rejected Peking's "one country, two systems" declaration. "In the current circumstances, I think it is better that I do not go." If Tibetans appear increasingly subdued, it is because the Dalai Lama wants it that way, says a former resistance fighter who now works for Peking in Lhasa. "We sent down word that under no circumstances will there be any

more flights to Lhasa by returning economic policy. By their own admission, past Maoist economic experiments have been a spectacular failure throughout China. Tibet continues to rely on subsidies from Peking—\$307 million this year alone—which it uses primarily to buy consumer goods from other parts of China instead of reviving its income-generating enterprises. "The more blood is transuded, the more serious is the atmosphere," says a group of Chinese economists, predictively in a Peking journal article this year. "We attract hardly needed foreign investment officials to open the doors of the land-locked mountain territory to tourism. They plan to admit 4,000 visitors this year, four times the number in 1984, with a target figure of

The Dalai Lama, called 'god-king'

Young Tibetan monk: religious revival

it's a lot better now than it was during the Cultural Revolution."

The focus of religious fervor, the one aspect which the Tibetan world retains most of in the Dalai Lama. Although he has never footed in his home since 1959, when a failed anti-Chinese uprising forced him to flee into exile on neighboring India, his presence is keenly felt. "I think about him every moment," said a carpenter who has made his tiny home into a shrine for the 50-year-old god-king. "The only time I don't have him on my mind is when I sleep." Dalai Lama bathtubs and keychains are sold every few feet in Tibetan markets. His movements around the world from his base in India are monitored by short-wave radio and news of his speeches spreads rapidly by word of mouth.

Peking has conceded the Dalai Lama his title as supreme religious leader of the Tibetans, but it insists that he be allowed to return only if he accepts

violence, as we have obeyed."

Chinese authorities hope that an improvement in the standard of living will reduce resentment against Peking's rule. Using the same formula of economic reform that has been applied to the rest of China, Peking raised the per capita income of Tibetans in the eight years of 1984 to 1991 by 30 percent. Infrastructure has been greatly improved to service the needs of the 20th-century celebration of Sept. 1. Peking also will build 42 new stadiums, libraries, schools and hotels for the occasion at a cost of \$215 million. Although thousands of Tibetans have been pressed into service to prepare for the festivities, few express much enthusiasm. The survivors of often-brutal repression at the hands of the Chinese, they can find little reason to rejoice after two decades under Communism. "It is the hope of all Tibetans to see the return of the Dalai Lama," another former resistance fighter told a foreign visitor. "But now we're encouraging tourists."

Skeptics suggest that the Chinese

have little to lose by reforming economic policy. By their own admission, past Maoist economic experiments have been a spectacular failure throughout China. Tibet continues to rely on subsidies from Peking—\$307 million this year alone—which it uses primarily to buy consumer goods from other parts of China instead of reviving its income-generating enterprises. "The more blood is transuded, the more serious is the atmosphere," says a group of Chinese economists

Dealing for an oil giant

The Gulf Canada Ltd. jet took off shortly after 2 a.m. last Friday with a very important passenger—Toronto real estate tycoon Pat Reichmann. His destination: Switzerland, via New York. The purpose of his trip: a much-needed vacation. Hardly an hour earlier, after 4½ months of determined pursuit and one sensational failure, Reichmann had closed a \$7.8-billion deal that effectively made him finally the new owner of the country's fourth-largest oil company. That deal resurrects Gulf's vast energy reserves—in the Prairies, in the Beaufort Sea and off Newfoundland—in Canadian hands. It also involved a shotgun wedding: Reichmann and his Reichmann-controlled Alberta-based oil, the world's largest energy refiner, And it foreshadowed a major sale of Gulf assets intended to help the Reichmanns pay for their spectacular entry into a potentially lucrative field.

The Reichmanns' energy options appeared to founder in mid-July. Then, the collapse of their initial attempt to buy San Francisco-based Chevron Corp.'s 60.8-per-cent stake in Gulf Canada, which employs roughly 10,000 Canadians, ran into obstacles. Efforts to privatize the sale of some of Gulf's assets to publicly owned Petro-Canada failed, and the Reichmanns decided to walk away from a \$350-million deposit. That failure triggered the Canadian business community and caused concern among executives at Gulf's debt-ridden U.S. parent. But the close-knit Reichmanns, who achieved multi-billion-dollar status through the real estate operations of privately owned Olympia & York Developments Ltd., refused to quit. And after two weeks of secret negotiations with other Canadian corporations, as well as with Chevron, Olympia & York finally signed off so complex that it may take years to unfold all of its details.

Under Friday morning's agreement, the Reichmanns paid Chevron roughly \$2.3 billion for 49.9 per cent of Gulf—a total of 113,500,000 shares at \$20.35 per share. At the same time, the Reichmanns bought an option, at \$30.10 per share, to purchase the 50.8-per-cent balance of Chevron's Gulf holdings—a further \$23,200,000 shares—for an additional \$19.90 before Dec. 2. Most analysts predicted that the Reichmanns would exercise their option. The Chevron agreement was the highlight in an otherwise master plan devised by Paul Reich-



Gulf Canada refinery/gas stations for sale

mann, Olympia & York's senior executive vice-president. At the same time as Olympia & York was buying Gulf from Chevron, it was asking Alberta to Gulf

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The search for a savior

For seven years Mervyn Lake has fought to keep Canada's largest trust company, Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp. of Toronto, afloat in the hands of many shareholders, free from the control of a single dominant owner. As president of London, Ont.-based Canadi-

an of Canada's fourth-largest trust company, Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp. of Toronto, has decided to sell its Ontario to a single dominant owner. As president of London, Ont.-based Canadi-

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Mervyn Lake, while angry and hungry

Trotto Mortgage Co., Lake has a reputation as one of the country's most outspoken executives in his defense of the oil and gas industry that has remained steady since 1985. Then, he took on an oil company that was then the most oil-rich company in the industry. For Gaspar, which only days earlier had acquired 10 per cent of Gordon Capital Corp., the action is part of a desperate involvement in the financial services area. Indeed, with Gordon's help, Gaspar had already quietly acquired 9 per cent of Canada Trotto between April 29 and June 11. By week's end, the oil company's Life Insurance Co., which owns 27 per cent of Canada Trotto, could end up with 30 per cent of the shares. Mervyn Lake had built up his stockpile during the past three years in anticipation of a change in legislation that would allow it to own more than 30 per cent of another company. But that is not Gaspar's only obstacle. Its proposed takeover would require federal cabinet approval—and it is certain to raise new concerns about corporate concentration. For Lake, it will be a fight to the finish.

—INTERVIEW BY TORONTO

A high-risk hunt for Guyanese gold

In a fortuitous but unlikely business relationship forged in the pursuit of gold, the investors in Golden Star Resources Ltd., an Edmonton-based mining company with a blue-ribbed board of directors that includes Ernest Manning, a former Alberta premier who sits as the company's special adviser, and Donald Getty, a prominent Tory leadership candidate and potential prime minister. The site is Guyana, an isolated South American country with mineral-rich jungles, jaguars, mountain ranges, and, according to the foreign service, "the slept of the dragon." The object of the struggle is the acceleration of development of five gold mines, one of which has reserves possibly worth as much as \$1.5 billion. Investors have sent Golden Star's stock soaring, but the speculative狂热 is matched by criticism surrounding the operation.

Golden Star's highly speculative mining properties seem to be as rich as it claims. Its shareholders will become millionaires. Even if only two of the company's five properties go into production, Golden Star would become represen- tative Guyana's major foreign investor. But there are risks involved, among them questions surrounding Guyana's political climate. Over the past two decades the Socialist government of President Forbes Burnham has earned a reputation for electoral fraud, contentious human rights violations, and political repression.

Human rights activists say they fear that the mining project will neatly prop up a corrupt and unpopular government. Charged Alberta oil leader Ray Martin, "Manning is a brash, bold, like this is important, and it is definitely good for someone like Don Getty who wants to become premier of Alberta." Last week Getty, who is a leading candidate to replace retiring Premier Peter Lougheed as Alberta's top leader, told

"Abraham," "I have never been there and just a director of Golden Star representing a small interest."

Still, concerns about the stability of Guyana's politics have not prevented Golden Star's stock from becoming a market sensation. It traded one million shares to the public with a fair value of 40 cents each in May, but the demand was so great that trading on the stock rose from its

change: "We have not seen any junior company that appreciated Golden's performance in five years."

Stock analysts say that the company's phenomenal success is a result of excellent timing and the credibility of its supporters. Golden Star's stock more corresponded with investor interest in gold, which many analysts predict will current price of around \$800 as soon as it reaches as high as \$1,000 within a year. Political instability in South Africa, the world's primary gold producer, has already severely battered the company, as investors search for mining gold stocks elsewhere.

Meanwhile, reports about the Gold mine have measured investors. It was previously explored by the mining giant The Asarco Co. of Colorado in the 1950s, but was abandoned because gold was then valued at an unprofitable \$35 an ounce. Said one knowledgeable stock market official, who requested anonymity: "The potential is there for the mine to be the largest gold-bearing deposit in the world."

Within the western Canadian business community, the company's executives are known as "the football kids." President David French, a successful Edmonton lawyer who owns one-eighth of the company, earned the nickname "De Death" when he played as a defensive lineman for the Edmonton Eskimos of the Canadian Football League from 1974 to 1980. Getty, who owns five percent of the firm through his Edmonton-based company, Maritime Corp., was a quarterback for the Eskimos from 1955 to 1964, and the co-owner of the Guyana project, mining tycoon called David, drove the price tag. When the group has established at about \$300 white investors want for production data as the property to confirm their high hopes. Said Thomas Daft, chairman and president of the Alberta Stock Ex-



DAVID FRENCH, MORTON: questions over dealing with a repressive regime

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The promise of Hibernia

Newfoundland Premier Brian Peckford was clearly delighted—indeed, elated—by the announcement that his province had struck oil in the massive Hibernia oilfield off Newfoundland's coast. "We are extremely pleased to provide for an additional oil platform to service the massive Hibernia oilfield off Newfoundland's coast," the company, led by Mobil Oil Canada Ltd. of Toronto, announced last year. The cost of his former PhD students, Granville Walrond, Guyana's current commissioner of geology and mines. Walrond told Manning that Guyana wanted to renew the overhanded mining industry and asked if he could recommend any potential investors. Manning, who had examined four properties in Guyana since 1989, convinced Pemex to form a company and assemble a board of directors.

Still, other Canadian mining company officials view the undertaking with some reserve. Declared Vancouver mining executive Ray Saunders, who cited the majority of the company's properties as excellent: "They are saying, 'This is looks good, but we do not see the politics in Guyana.' Critics of Guyana's governing party, the People's National Congress, say that it represents the interests of the nation's African majority and has demonstrated the country's East Indian majority by repression and incarceration for nearly 20 years. According to political analysts, it relies on the loyalty of the police and defence forces in step is power.

In 1989 an external affairs and defense subcommittee in Ottawa wrote a scathing indictment of Guyana. Its report described unfair elections, torture, government-supported death squads and persecution of political opponents. It cast Burnham's rule as "absolute, repressive dictatorship" and recommended that Canadian and to Guyana be removed. Most recently, Amnesty International has cited Guyana for failing at numerous human rights violations of its citizens. For his part, Getty's Walrond has been a referee in human rights violations, but he told Manning's, "I do not know what they were about." He said he hopes that Golden Star's investment will right other corporations that have been guilty of human rights violations.

For Pemex and Manning the venture is a chance to prove their geological expertise and business acumen. Said Peckford: "We are going to have a lot of growing pains, but the future looks extremely bright." And despite the controversy, for Golden Star's supporters there is still the lure of a possible fortune.

—ANDREW NISBET/IK in Edmonton

rated 500 million to 800 million barrels of oil in the field. Any breakthrough in the oil company, said Peckford, "will be balanced oil against the junks and radioactive waste."

If this oil over royalties proceed smoothly, the platform could be under construction by late 1990 and pumping oil by 1992, Mobil said. The total amount is nothing less than construction of a massive island. Mobil will build the platform at five Newfoundland locations.



Concrete oil platform, a \$3-billion man-made island employing thousands

work is busy. Peckford announced that Mobil had agreed to build a concrete platform. The project for Newfoundland thousands of jobs and a \$1-billion share of \$5 billion in construction costs. Said Peckford, who has staked his career to bringing the beauty of Hibernia to Newfoundland: "You had to go to your people! Finally, people say you've got to bring home some of the pleasure that you talked about as long and now you can't find Newfoundlanders."

Mobil denied that political pressure affected its decision. "You don't need to be a fool to realize that kind of money for political reasons," said a Mobil spokesman in St. John's, who requested anonymity.

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The final design is slightly amended from earlier plans which called for a crew of 1,100 on the platform and at a support base offshore. Even so, for Peckford it was a welcome victory in what he called the province's "struggle to gain its say in the development of its offshore resources."

—MARC CLARKS with RANDOLPH JEFFREY in St. John's

Canada is going places.



From the rugged shores of Newfoundland to the skyscrapers of Toronto, from the beauty of cosmopolitan Montreal to the vistas of British Columbia, Boeing is helping Canadians take off. In fact, Boeing partners are helping Canadianairlines

link nearly 80 Canadian cities together. Each year almost 10 million business and vacation travellers fly Boeing airplanes throughout the provinces, and on to the rest of the world.

BOEING
Creating opportunities

The new economic clout of Halifax

By Peter C. Newman

The relatively minor purchase last month of Halifax's *The Daily News* by Harry Steele indicates that Eastern Canada's most interesting money man is on the move again.

A reclusive former steel management officer who operates out of a small corner office across the street from his Atlantic Inn, in Dartmouth, N.S., Steele joined the big leagues when he sold his Eastern Provincial Attorneys for a \$15-million profit to CP Air 11 months ago. He is currently sitting with \$80 million held through Newfoundland Capital Corp. Ltd., sitting up other investment opportunities. "I've always been fascinated with the business side of things, even when I was in the navy," he told me during a recent interview. "I got to know some fairly influential guys and started buying stocks."

The most influential of Steele's mentors has been Seymour Schulich, a senior partner of the Toronto-based investment concern, Schulich, Goodman & Co. Ltd., who now sits as chairman of the Maritime financier's company. The Steele empire includes the Halifax international container terminal, half a dozen Newfoundland hatch, a 500-truck fleet operated under the Clarke name, the Ford and Mercury franchises in Barr Coopers, a helicopter company and a ferry service across the St. Lawrence at Breville-du-Loup. Revenue from these and other operations will top \$300 million this year—and Harry Steele owns 47 per cent of the voting stock.

Although it is the most successful among them, Steele questions the increasing number of free-spending Nova Scotia entrepreneurs who have chosen to stay in the Halifax area, even if their business activities take them all over the map. "Why do they stay there?" he says. "I'm away from the crowds. I can do the things I really like to do, it's a three-minute drive to my house—basically it's a great way of life."

Steele's "way of life" includes driving around in his \$60,000 Ferrari, flying off to one of his three Labrador fishing camps or just playing the timbales, drumming up new deals. While he admits he doesn't know "a damn thing about the business," Steele is anxious to expand in the communications sector—he has bought 13 weekly newspapers in Newfoundland, has purchased a Charlottetown radio station, and wants to buy other print properties.

Using a similar philosophy to expand

his empire is Michael Nevin, who, along with his partner, James Soden, operates a real estate development firm out of Halifax that does business as Nevin & Soden Properties and east to St. John's, where they have been investing in the real estate sectors of the former Codiac empire.

Nevin, who gets his looks from a BMW motorcycle, is captured by the shares of Nova Scotia. "The people here are very special," he says. "And I appreciate the high quality of education

she keeps him. His 30-foot Chinese junk tied up outside his son's home so that he can commute to his country house at Chester, 30 km south of Halifax. "I just close house at night, walk down the hill and get in my boat," he told me. "It's a great change of pace."

Halifax, which may well be the only Canadian Jew able to afford a \$100,000 diamond ring for his daughter's wedding, is a new client with Peter John Buchanan—co-entrepreneur of a series of enterprises, most of them capital-intensive. Seafin Energy Resources Ltd., the only locally controlled supplier of the natural gas sold off Shell's share in its Cochrane X-30 well. In a joint venture with Husky/Bow Valley and Durban Resources Inc., the company is taking up alignment areas recently abandoned by Shell, and it plans two more wells.

Seafin Energy Resources also holds a 15-per-cent interest in an international energy service company called Bantrel Corp. and 30 per cent of Labrador Offshore Shipping Ltd., which owns a diving support and supply vessel. A sign of just how buoyant the Halifax economy has become is that when he needed \$13 million to finance a new hotel, Medycus was able to raise the funds within a month, with local investors quickly subscribing \$8 million cash.

The Nova Scotia capital is experiencing a construction boom. Urban housing starts this January were up 141 per cent from a year ago and 380,000 square feet of new office space was created during 1987. Another 100,000 square feet will be added this year and, as of March, vacancy rates were running at only 8.2 per cent.

An astounding \$16 billion worth of capital projects are being considered in Nova Scotia over the next decade and, according to estimates published by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, expenditures of another \$4.1 billion are in the high- or medium-high probability range. Nova Scotia's growth rate has been slightly above average," says the agency's chief economist, Elizabeth Bain's, "although there are some factors leaving on the horizon, such as U.S. protectionism, where we're going to get caught, because whenever we talk about trade liberalization the United States wants to talk subsidies."

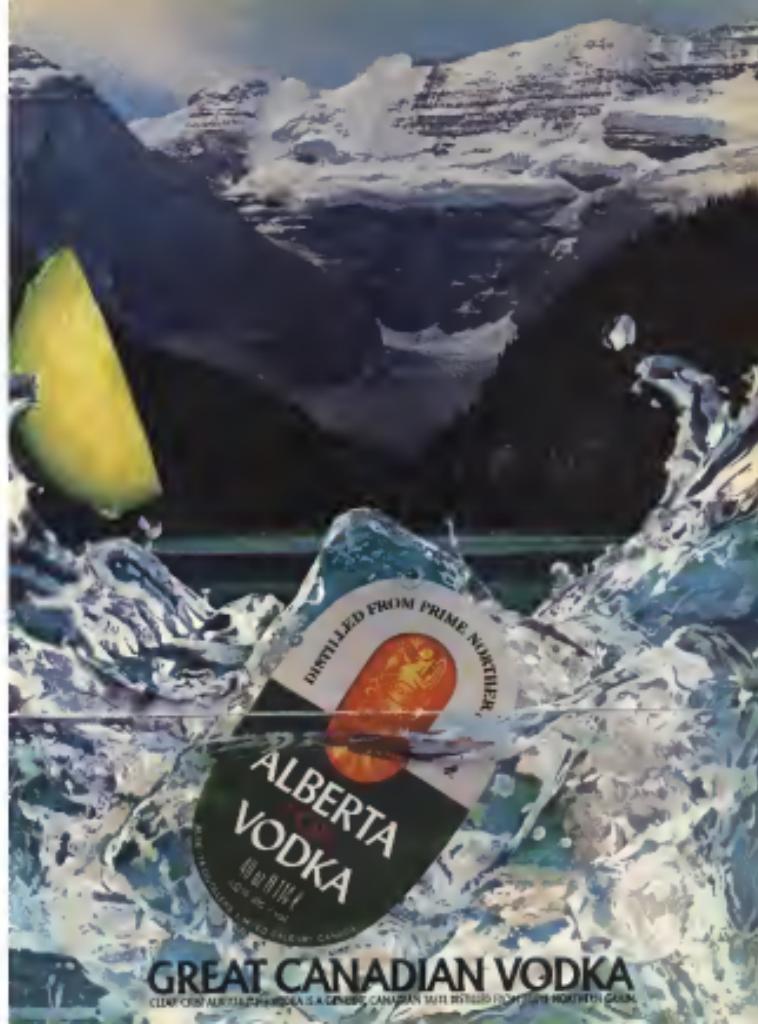
It is still too early to call it a trend, but almost imperceptibly the entrepreneurs of Halifax are turning the once-sleepy Nova Scotia seaport into a power town.



Steele sitting on \$80 million

for my children. I'm only an hour and 10 minutes from Montreal and two hours from New York, and I find this an excellent place from which to do international business. I mean, people go to Toronto because there are jobs in Toronto. But Nova Scotia is a great place to live, and people want to live here."

In quality-of-life terms, the local champion may be Ralph M. Medycus,



The new terror of AIDS

Pierre-Desiré Robitaille's birthday party last year began with a joke: 30 of his friends decorated a vanilla cake with 40 candles—11 more than his age. But the joke turned out badly because Robitaille, a hard-drinking downtown Toronto bartender, was hardly able to blow the candles out. And two days later he was admitted to Toronto's Mount Sinai Hospital with a rare form of pneumonia. There, doctors told him the developing infection had been contracted through the "diseased" syringe used by the intravenous drug user that has already claimed 145 lives in the city over the past three years and is becoming a epidemic, especially among the young. Now, with seven-year-old Bob Hudson stricken by the usually fatal disease, AIDS has finally become an openly discussed, potentially horrific international phenomenon.

Miseries. For his part, Robitaille this week faced another birthday, almost alone and knowing that it will likely be his last. He has a gaunt appearance; his face has a grey pallor and he has had to struggle constantly against depression. Said Robitaille: "I have lost 80 per cent of my friends." Indeed, AIDS has stripped Robitaille of nearly everything he holds dear. He has lost his job (his employer sold him out that his co-worker was "not good for business") and his lover left him, Robitaille said, "because he did not want to die." And last week, surrounded by the stained-glass windows he makes as a hobby, Robitaille said he would hope for a miracle as his birthday. He added, "I will wish for a cure for AIDS—if not for me, then for those who will get it soon."

Robitaille has been reduced to living on welfare payments of \$375 per month, affixed by a disease that has spread with devastating swiftness through homosexual communities since U.S. researchers identified the condition four years ago (page 30). At the same time, fear and concern over AIDS has risen as the number of victims increased; as researchers discovered that homosexuals could catch the disease through sexual contact—or even from a vacuum cleaner—and an AIDS carrier transmitted the condition to new victims through blood transfusion (page 38). Then, last month the disease acquired a new visibility as Robitaille, the acknowledged star of the 1960s and 1970s and now

merely a TV star as well, announced in Paris that he had AIDS.

Hudson had travelled to France in the hope that an unusual substance being tested at the Pasteur Clinic would cure his condition. This, last week, he flew back to California aboard an Air France 747 jet chartered at a cost of \$250,000. But his haggard appearance on television

and lengthening columns of statistics in the United States show that 12,000 victims have contracted the disease which almost invariably kills them within three years. In New York state alone, where almost 4,000 cases have been reported, AIDS has become the leading cause of death for men between 25 and 44. Declared Richard Dunn, executive director of the Gay Men's Health Crisis, a counselling and health service for homosexuals: "Up to 20 to 30 people who have died I do not know if my mother knows as many friends or acquaintances who have died."

Surprise. The numbers are much smaller in Canada, where doctors have diagnosed 800 cases of AIDS during the past three years. Of those, 148 have already proved fatal. And Dr. Alastair Clayton of the federal Laboratory Centre for Disease Control in Ottawa, estimated that doctors had not reported as many as 90 cases of the disease. Indeed, federal health officials suspect that as many as 24,000 Canadians may be carriers of AIDS antibodies. There are now an estimated one million carriers of AIDS antibodies in North America alone, prompting Dr. Robert Ratner, a researcher at the Walter Reed Institute in Washington, D.C., to declare: "This is a general disease now. Anyone could catch it."

In Hudson's case, he began experiencing the early symptoms of AIDS fatigue and weight loss, nearly two years ago. Doctors soon discovered that he had, at least, a form of the disease, but they allowed him to hoover his commitment to appear in six episodes of the *Emergency* television series. Last month when he flew to Paris he did not initially tell two of the doctors at the American Hospital that he had AIDS. That, in turn, led to confused reports about his condition until Hudson himself made the decision to announce the nature of his illness publicly.

Surgery. Hudson's homosexuality had been a closely guarded Hollywood secret which, if it had become known, would have destroyed the much-vaunted career of the man who was placing a home-bust performance next month with the goal of raising \$1 million to combat AIDS. He tried to regain his dwindling strength in a Los Angeles clinic—with a get-well card from U.S. President Ronald Reagan nearby—Hudson's condition had clearly accomplished some good. For one thing, the announcement helped a famous face and name to AIDS gain

some prominence and cardinals were seen during the days of "gay bashing" at the bathhouses and clubs



Sex news reports and in-newspaper photographs of the former leading man produced a wave of sympathy for all AIDS victims and created a surge of interest in the search for a cure. To that end, several of Hudson's friends in Hollywood, among them Elizabeth Taylor, Burt Lancaster and Jerry Reynolds, suggested that they were planning a benefit performance next month with the goal of raising \$1 million to combat AIDS.

As it turned out, Hudson's

the condition to new victims through blood transfusion (page 38). Then, last month the disease acquired a new visibility as Robitaille, the acknowledged star of the 1960s and 1970s and now



Hudson works his year, before disclosure: a wave of sympathy for all victims

America's homosexual communities, the spectre of AIDS has given them a sober sense of co-operation and even collective bravery nowhere more than in San Francisco, where the disease is a political, as well as a public health issue. There, 687 of 1,307 AIDS victims have died so far in a city where an estimated 30,000 homosexuals form one of the largest and most influential communities in North America.

For estimates AIDS has affected bathhouses and clubs which thrived by offering places for casual sex. Now a steady drip to bathers has forced a bath and sex clubs to close down, and those remaining have abandoned such practices as providing "open holes" for anonymous sexual encounters. Instead, bathers are now using their own towels to use toilets during intercourses—or suggesting that they include mutual masturbation, a practice that does not carry the risk of contracting AIDS through the exchange of semen or saliva.

Wellness. At the same time, San Francisco health officials have noted a decline in the number of cases of other sexually transmitted diseases such as gonorrhoea—in part, they say, because many bathers have stopped performing oral intercourse. And in a June telephone survey which polled 500 homosexual and bisexual men, the city's AIDS Foundation found that eight out of 14 respondents said they had made dramatic changes in their sexual behavior and now stressed safe sex practices. Said Randy Shilts, a reporter who regularly writes about AIDS for *The San Francisco Chronicle*: "Being always in just past is it a whole different ball game now. The biggest sex gatherings are at Alcoholics Anonymous, with people trying to get off the fast track. And many gay men have become involved in counselling groups and volunteer work to help AIDS victims."

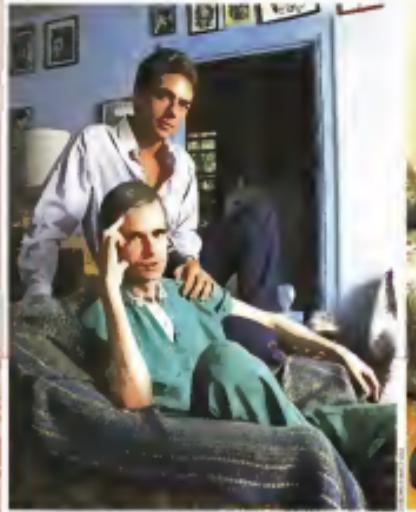
Fear. The preference for safer sex is also growing in Vancouver's homosexual community. In Neighbo'r's, a well-attended nightspot heavily patronized by homosexuals, assistant manager William Harvey emphasized that the night's revenue had dropped by 50 per cent during the past year. Still, his club remains open, while nearby bathhouses in the downtown West End of the city are closed because of the poor business Harvey cited AIDS as the cause. He added: "We have five employees left of 11 last year. There is a lot less money, though, so it's taking more time to get to know each other. Before, you could go home as a handshake."

Opponents noting on the other side of the line, however, Harvey's observations. Said a 30-year-old office employee with the federal government: "AIDS has affected my life very deeply—and the

way I look at people and relationships. Two of my friends have it." Others agreed, stressing that fear of contracting the disease had led them to change their sexual practices. Added Bruce Bentle, the co-owner of Little Bistro, a

tiny wine with a degree of bitterness said Walzer. "What you can say is that last week I had AIDS. This week I have Rock Hudson's disease. I wish he had publicly come out with it a year ago, because maybe a lot more reading and interest

he found comfort in the company of others with AIDS. He added: "The first two people I met who had it are now dead. But I recently met some other people who look like they are going to be around for a bit. The anguish—the



Walzer (seated) with Linda Evers, *Dynasty* player; an energy-sapped AIDS sufferer still allows time to comfort who has been affected forever

West End bookstore which caters to homosexuals. "I certainly do not have and can't anymore without a safe (condom). And I have not done on the number of my sexual partners."

There have been similar discussions in bars, restaurants, clubs and living rooms throughout the continent. And following Hudson's disclosure and the remarkable wave of sympathy it produced, AIDS victims came forward to tell their story. Among them:

• Walzer lives in Montreal and, fearing recognition, declined to give his full name. When he spoke at an AIDS conference at the University of Quebec last May he closed himself in a white hospital gown and black goggles. He has lived with AIDS for two years and he has suffered through several associated diseases, including pneumonia, and now cancer. Like many other sufferers, he is not only very sick but broke and isolated as well. And last week he discovered

and consequences would have happened. But at least it is happening now."

Walzer lives on a disability insurance payment of \$400 a month, which he says is "far from fair." When he learned that he had AIDS he said he was "totally devastated" by the death sentence it implied, by the physical pain and discomfort and by the isolation. He added: "I had a lot of hard times in the hospital because the staff was afraid to come into my room." And he had more trouble still finding a doctor who would treat his decaying teeth. Indeed, no dentist would approach him, and now my teeth are totally destroyed." The decay has gone right to the bone."

Walzer said that

emotional anguish, the mental anguish and of course the physical AIDS seem death."

• Allan Pfeiffer, a Vancouver community college teacher, died of AIDS in January, after more bouts of illness. Dr. Jerry Heathcott of Victoria Western Hospital told Black, "It's Allan's Black asked, "Is it buy-the-casket and order-the-flower-service?" The answer, although unexpected, was yes. He is expecting to die this fall.

Black has dropped to 130 lb from his former weight of 180 and has brain tumors, bronchitis and yeast infections on his hands and mouth. But his spirit lives in the Talmud he wears, which boldly proclaims: "Choose life." Said Black: "Don't feel sorry for me. I know what I have and I have accepted it. I am not ashamed—why, yes but not ashamed." Many of Black's friends have deserted him, and when he applied for a disability pension a Toronto social worker told him, "You may not live long enough to make the paperwork worthwhile." Black is giving whatever energy he can manage to his duty as a spokesman for the AIDS

Committee of Toronto.

One friend who has not deserted Black is his roommate, 19-year-old Kevin Stacey, a Toronto department store clerk. In caring for Black, Stacey carefully tends their dishes. Indeed, he has

"laissez faire" all that different when you have a disease like this. You either carry on and get as much out of it as you can or you sort of sit in a corner and cry the blues." But for McLaren, carrying on means living with neurological distress—including memory loss and loss of balance—headaches and a dramatically reduced lung capacity because of a bout with *paracoccidioides brasiliensis*, a common AIDS complication. His doctor told him last September that he had AIDS but the news did not surprise him. Said McLaren: "My stress has been giving me problems all summer. I had gone for my regular checkup and the balance of AIDS was way out. A good sign of AIDS."

McLaren lives on a provincial government handout pension of \$500 a month, supplemented by a monthly Canada Pension payment of \$200. But he has made more because by the continuing support of family and friends. Several fund-raising regularly to talk "about the deep dark mystery of AIDS." And when he was released from an eight-week stay in hospital last fall on friends' tank trucks cooking his supper each night.

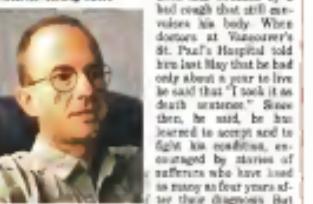
• **Stress** For every AIDS sufferer still alive and able to tell of his experience, there remains the memory of another victim whom the disease has silenced forever. Within the Bruckner family of Port St. John, a small community in northern British Columbia, that memory is a fresh loss. Linda Ann Bruckner was in the prime of life when she died two weeks ago at 36. Having been a mother at 21 to two precious children, she remained healthy and a month before her death, but she was struck down suddenly by pneumocystis pneumonia, a consequence of the AIDS virus. She had lodged in her body three years ago, probably following blood transfusions during a cancer operation. These hundred thousand attended a memorial service for Bruckner at St. Luke's United Church, and they gave donations for AIDS research that "filled a grocery bag," according to Rev. Ann Foster.

The gesture moved the entire province. Said Foster: "We are trying to take a terrible tragedy and make it a little less terrible." It is a tragedy that is repeating itself with a distressing and increasing frequency at a time when medical practice was never more promising—or more powerful.

—SLEN ALLAN with JANE O'BARA, DIANE LUCAS and GREG FLETCHER in Vancouver; SHEREE ALEXANDER and ANN WILHELMSEN in Toronto; ANTHONY WILSON SMITH in Montreal; KATHERINE ELLISON in Los Angeles; LELLYN GANNY and THOMAS LURIE in New York and DAVID NORTH in London



Pfeiffer taking heart



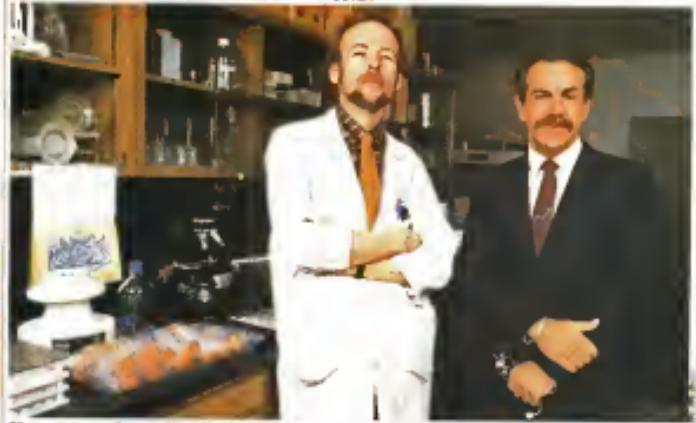
Walzer with Linda Evers on *Dynasty* set; into the ring



With Lee Remick: a clearly guarded Hollywood secret

handing this with the dignity it deserves. It was the least I could do. I love him so much."

• AIDS sufferer Edward McLaren, 38, a former University of British Columbia student of landscape architecture, lives his life with his partner. Said McLaren:



Gilmore, colleague Roger Lettrete (right), has little to no imminent signs of a vaccine or panacea of effective therapy

The pursuit of a cure

AIDS inevitably kills. Each year the number of victims suffering from acquired immunodeficiency syndrome doubles, and the plague has spread far beyond the homosexual community where doctors diagnosed the first cases in 1981. Scientists are searching for ways to combat AIDS but the prognosis for patients is no better than it was four years ago, except with the whole new year of contriving the condition. There is still no effective vaccine—or even effective treatment—against the virus. And the most recent discoveries, while providing important new insights, are shifting. Last March scientists at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in Bethesda, Md., discovered that AIDS, which degrades the body's immune system, weakens its ability to resist infection, also attacks and kills brain cells. And last month AIDS researchers learned that AIDS viral cells reproduce faster than any other known virus. Considered William Haseltine, a molecular biologist at Harvard University: "At this point, in the battle between man and microbe we are definitely losing."

Researchers and clinicians now have only two ways of attacking AIDS by attempting to kill the virus—or at least stopping it from reproducing—and by strengthening the patient's ravaged immune system. NIH's AIDS, a substance developed at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, has received widespread attention since actor Rock Hudson died in the hagi in the hope that the anti-viral drug would help his condition. But it is only one of several similar compounds, including Sustiva, which was used as long ago as 1980 to arrest African sleeping sickness. These drugs have shown some promise in animal research but so far the results obtained from their use in humans have been inconclusive.

NIH scientist Roger Lettrete, co-chairman of the AIDS committee at the National Institutes of Health, declared that faith in NIH's AIDS might prove to be misguided. "It is a little bit put off by the publicity centered on this substance which I would say can very much damage



ROGER LETTRETE

on the virus that causes AIDS but we are far from sure that we have a drug to cure it." Added Dr. Robert Gilmore, a Mayo Clinic oncologist and chairman of the National Advisory Committee on AIDS: "Some of these substances clearly can stop the virus from replicating, at least

in fact, the aim of many clinical researchers is to determine how well our most natural drugs—most of which is commercially available—react on different patients. Gallo's group is investigating Sustiva, and a group of Montreal physicians also want to begin testing that compound, as well as Passacet. Almost everyone involved with those drugs—researchers, doctors or even representatives of the pharmaceutical firms producing the substances—say that it is too early to gauge their effectiveness. Said Dr. Roger Fontaine, medical director of the French firm that produces NIH's AIDS: "We think it may have some influence on the virus that causes AIDS but we are far from sure that we have a drug to cure it." Added Dr. Robert Gilmore, a Mayo Clinic oncologist and chairman of the National Advisory Committee on AIDS: "Some of these substances clearly can stop the virus from replicating, at least

while the drug is administered. But that does not mean it cures." Once patients stop taking drugs the virus resumes its rapid proliferation. As well, natural treatments often produce such serious side effects as liver damage and loss of blood-clotting ability.

Unnatural. Most scientists trying to defeat AIDS by building up the body's immune system with such drugs as interferon and interleukin have failed. The virus continues replicating unabated despite the treatments. True radical

pear to be any imminent breakthrough is finding an effective vaccine to prevent AIDS. In fact, researchers do not know whether it will ever be possible to create a vaccine, because the virus—called HIV in North America and LAV in France—easily mutates, changing its characteristics, so rapidly that it could prove to be an elusive target. And if it is possible, a workable vaccine would first have to be tested thoroughly. As a result, continued molecular biologist Thomas Weng-Staal, a member of Dr. Gallo's team, such a vaccine might not be ready for the public for "a couple of years." But by that time nearly 50,000 more Americans and 12,000 more Canadians will have died, and 20,000 North Americans will have died from the disease.

Regulators. AIDS is such a new phenomenon that most treatment methods or procedures are untested or untried. A small and still-calculation percentage of people infected by AIDS show negative results when their blood is tested for the condition. The reason: the current tests used to detect the disease measure antibodies that the body manufactures to fight the virus. These victims may have too many anti-virus cells than antibodies that the antibodies simply do not register on the test. As well, a test that could detect the virus rather than the body's reaction to the virus has still not been developed. Said Wong: "It is like looking for a needle in a haystack. If you take tissue from any given person, if you take tissue from any given person, only one in 1,000—or even one in 10,000—cells will be infected by the virus."

Still, scientific work is continuing at a feverish pace in North American and European laboratories to understand the AIDS virus thoroughly. Without that knowledge, searching for a vaccine and for effective treatments cannot succeed. So far, researchers have determined that the virus is made up of six genes, and they have learned the function of only four of them. One of them is highly unusual. The tiny gene triggers the virus to reproduce it in a never-before-seen way. Said Haseltine: "We don't yet explain why the AIDS virus holds the world's record. It replicates 10 to 30 times faster than any other we know about—it's really a

Testing blood samples in Ottawa: needle to a haystack

attempt to replace, or at least hold up, the body's failed immune system through bone marrow and thymus gland transplants have been unsuccessful because the virus simply kills the new T-helper cells—white blood cells that direct the body's resistance to infection. Dr. Donald Abrams, assistant director of the San Francisco General Hospital's AIDS clinic, "Unusually, we will probably need a combination of both therapies." And physicians still do not know which combination of natural and immune system builders would best help AIDS victims. Indeed, Gilmore's description of AIDS treatment at Mayo's Royal Victoria Hospital could be applied to any virus in the world. Said Gilmore: "Most of the work we do is consulting."

At the same time, there does not ap-

pear to be any imminent breakthrough. That not only demonstrates how rapidly the virus may be mutating—because, said Haseltine, "infectious registration means more mistakes in copying genetic instructions"—but it also suggests that only a tiny amount of the virus may be needed to infect a new victim.

But Wong-Staal, for one, still says that finding an effective vaccine may be possible. Added the researcher: "We should not give up the massive importance of the vaccine experiments." Haseltine even holds out the prospect of "arming the viruses of the virus against itself"—using the newly discovered gene to trigger rapid manufacture of substances to treat or prevent AIDS.

AIDS also has a powerful ability to kill brain cells. Doctors initially noticed that some victims were depressed, had trouble grasping new concepts or were behaving strangely. Some physicians attributed these symptoms to a lack of adjusting to the aids culture and that a number of others had and that the changes were caused by brain damage. But Gallo's researchers made a further discovery when they dissected brain tissue taken from 15 patients who had died. In one-third of the cases they found that the virus had directly attacked the brain cells. In fact, the brains of young children who die of AIDS are sometimes three times smaller than brains of healthy children at the same age, indicating that the AIDS virus can attack a brain's development or destroy cerebral tissue. But for most adult AIDS victims, brain disease is not a major concern. They are aware that they are much more likely to succumb to secondary infections of an especially virulent pneumonia, Kaposi's sarcoma or cancer tumors long before the virus reaches brain cells.

Concern. Some doctors—increasingly disengaged as they helplessly watch patients die—say that more research is needed on the secondary infections that actually cause death. The notion expressed by Constantine Wely, specialist in infectious diseases and a co-director of the San Francisco General Hospital's AIDS clinic, underlines the hopelessness many clinicians feel in the face of the mounting AIDS epidemic. "We just don't have enough drugs to treat conditions like the pneumonia, Kaposi's or the opportunistic that leads to blindness. Of course the patients will die anyway, but we should try harder to increase the amount of time they have left, even if it is only a few months. We should be concentrating on improving the quality of the little time remaining to these patients, to see that they are reasonably comfortable, and that they are able to die with dignity."

—PAT O'BRIEN/STAFF IN TORONTO

The indiscriminate killer

When producers of the independent Network News at WNET-TV in New York arranged an interview with an AIDS sufferer they attracted a large audience for their evening show. But the taping never took place because studio technicians refused to stay in the same room with the man. That reaction was part of a widespread fear among non-susceptibles that the disease is now spreading rapidly and indiscriminately, like flu or the common cold, throughout the population at large.



New York City blood bank: 'a lethal pandemic unprecedented in human history'

Scenes: That mood contrasted sharply with the optimistic tone of a meeting later last week at the National Institutes of Health.

In Bethesda, Md., where medical experts had gathered to assess severe AIDS' experience with a test to screen infected blood. Dr James Curran, head of virus research at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control: "We have pretty much solved the problem of transmission-related AIDS." Despite early fears that the blood screening test would not be sensitive enough to protect transfusion recipients from infection, four months of widespread use throughout the United States has proven it to be "just dastardly," according to the disease control centre's Dr Robert Desnick.

Then, the Canadian Red Cross Society announced that it will begin its national blood-screening program within three months. Beginning this fall, every unit of blood donated to the Red Cross will undergo the same test as that used in the United States. Dr. John Derreck, director of the Red Cross' site project,

said that he expected the test will be able to detect 95 per cent of all infected blood. He added that there is only a "slim chance" of so-called false negative results slipping through the net and leading to AIDS-transmitted infections.

Because donated blood is used within a month, almost all U.S. transfusions

are already as safe as possible. By contrast, potentially infected blood will remain in use for four months in Canada, and many doctors have privately criti-

cized doctors say that the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by casual contact, nor is there any evidence that it has spread in hospitals. Indeed, health care workers infected with AIDS seldom rarely wear protective gear except when performing procedures involving body fluids. But there is general agreement that in the future, AIDS could become pandemic in the West. That means it could sweep almost indiscriminately through the entire population.

Address: Recent studies in General Medicine, where AIDS occurs almost exclusively among intravenous drug users, show that it is more likely to strike those who maintain promiscuous lifestyles and have regular contact with prostitutes. In the West, prostitutes who develop AIDS are usually drug addicts who share hypodermic needles. Up to 40 per cent of all New York City prostitutes may now be infected, and the proportion is the same among drug-addicted prostitutes in West Germany. As well, there is now clinical evidence to prove the widespread suspicion that prostitutes can

infect their clients. Exactly how far AIDS will travel remains a mystery. But the long incubation period, combined with the fact that carriers of the AIDS virus remain infectious for life, gives it ample opportunity to spread—especially in the impoverished Third World. Such a virus, wrote Dr John Seal in the August issue of the British Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine, "would produce a lethal pandemic throughout the crowded cities and villages of the Third World of a magnitude unparalleled in human history. This is what the AIDS virus is now doing." It is a prospect that drives researchers and others seeking a cure to work to the limits of their endurance.

—JOHN MARSHALL WITH ASSISTANT ANDREW REAR AND PAT O'BRIEN IN LONDON BY TONY TROTTER
DAVID SOUTER IN LONDON



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NISSAN
MAJOR MOTOR

A satiric eye and a romantic heart

In 1887 the Parisian critic and poet Charles Baudelaire championed an artist who was unknown to his fellow Frenchmen, Wolfe Bechdauer. "I want to speak about a man who each morning keeps the population of our city amused. The banker, the businessman, the writer and the townsfolk all laugh

the exhibition provides ample opportunity to appreciate the scope of his genius.

tion—are as fresh and revealing as when he penned them.

A painting of a landscape with a horse and rider in the foreground, and a large, dark, rocky outcrop on the right.

French history art
In 1830, the July Revolution overthrew King Charles X and established a constitutional monarchy under King Louis Philippe. After the reign of Louis Philippe, the French king was given power in the July Revolution of 1848, to promulgate laws and promote constitutional government. However, during Louis Philippe's reign, a cartoon *A Nero's Nero*, which depicts a foreman supporting a *Marxist* Philippe, was published. The cartoon depicts a foreman, wearing a red beret, in an industrial setting, surrounded by workers, who are shouting and shouting with the monarch's name. The cartoon is a satirical cartoon that depicts the king as a *philistine* who is devouring the riches of his kingdom and exerting undue pressure, earned the artist a stiff jail sentence.

Cessarship—under both Louis Philippe and the man who overthrew him in 1848, Emperor Louis Napoleon—eventually forced Diemer to abandon political satire in favor of *bona fide* social commentary. Diemer's *satirische* broad range of emotion—including light humor in his portrait of the phlegmatic Nadar and the darker mood of urban alienation captured in the weary faces of railroad passengers. Diemer's strong sense of social justice is evident in his lampoon of the inequities of the justice system, the greed of landowners and the avarice of the city's middlebrow leaders and confidence men.

Late in his career Daumer returned to political themes with a powerful vision of satiric cartoons in which he surpassed himself with bold imagery and satire. *Stadt und Landesmarkt* (1867), depicting the absurd figure of Bismarck trying to balance himself on a live bomb, is a classic of its kind. In *Wien nach der Nacht* (1870), the giant figure of Death points with a field of corpses to German chancellor Bismarck, the main enemy leader in the Franco-Prussian War.

The handful of paintings and bronze sculptures included in the exhibition—comparatively rare because for most of his life Dauner could only afford to pursue the fine arts as a hobby—reinforce his ability to translate the passions and spontaneity of his lithographs into more complex art forms. His sculpture of *Don Quixote*, the sharpshooter he created to catalogue the vanquishing Texas Indians, bristles with life. From the rickety tilt of his top hat to the swinging, tattered coat he pointed to. It is his series of drawings and paintings depicting the characters of the divided, crusading knight, Don Quixote and his ardent, simple, Basque Pages, Dauner explores the tag of war between reason and emotion and realities that permeated 19th-century society and characterized his own career. In Dauner's gentle, lyrical pasting of *Don Quixote* riding世界一流 into the rosy dawn of a new day, we glimpse in the artist's 80th year, his narrative to affirm his dedication to his reclusive desire.

Dürmier never gained the wide public recognition he sought as a painter, but his fine easel painting career began in 1778, only a year before his death. Dürmier was the only great engraver artist who preferred everyday subject matter to the mythical and allegorical. Dürmier was a perennial figure in 19th-century art and a forerunner of the Impressionists. The prints he did on his etching-plate give fresh evidence to Dürmier's contemporary assessment of Dürmier as "one of the most important men not only in caricature but in the whole of modern art."

— 10 —

MUSIC

The late bloomer of jazz

now stands on the threshold of stardom for the first time in his career.

Montreal in 1980 after nearly 20 years, he had business cards printed offering his services at weddings as an "accompanist-arranger-pianist." Said 51-year-old Jones: "I did it because a man's got to eat, and I wasn't able some



Jones: *communicative* in Oscar Bakema

old unknowns like me could get by playing another has jam." But five years later Jones has had much more to rest by establishing a growing international reputation and drawing frequent comparisons with another jazz pianist—his childhood friend Oscar Peterson. Following a critically acclaimed performance at the recent Montreal International Jazz Festival, the release last month of his fourth album, *Legends of Bergundy*, and upcoming tours across Canada and the United States, Jones

INTERVIEW WITH RICHARD DREYFUS BY ROBERT

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Auckland, New Zealand's most cosmopolitan city, was to be the home of the Kiwi Bird Museum of Flight. Unfortunately, the project never got off the ground.

The poor soul below thinks he's caught a Kiwi bird in disguise. Imagine his disappointment when he discovers

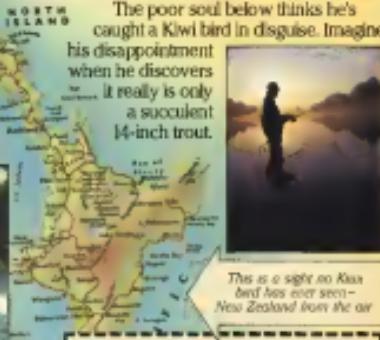
it really is only a succulent 14-inch trout.



This is a sight no Kiwi bird has ever seen - New Zealand from the air.



Kiwi bird in Latin is *apteryx australis*. However, wandering the shores of Milford Sound calling, "Here *apteryx australis*, here *apteryx australis*" will do little good. Kiwi birds have a poor grasp of the Romance languages.



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SPOT the KIWI

The Kiwi is a strange

bird. It can't fly. Not even a little. So what

does a Kiwi do when a hungry predator stops by
for a bite? Presto chango he dons a clever disguise. (See box

lower left). This attribute makes Kiwi-watching very challenging. Is that a tree running across the field or a family of Kiwis showing off? Herein are some tips, insights, thoughts, general info, observations and a coupon to help you spot the elusive Kiwi.

K I W I

Master of Disguise

To escape means the Kiwi bird will sometimes assume the appearance of a small, fuzzy fruit and hide in the produce department of a supermarket.



This photo of a group of Moai statues abroad included a Kiwi bird. Unfortunately, the little creature ended stage left just before the picture was taken.

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Broadsheet journalist **Madeleine Cugler**, 29, followed her husband, businessman **Stéphane Piché**, from Montreal to his new job in Paris two years ago with their two children, **Marie**, now 5, and **Laura**, 3. With American expatriate **Suzanne Haïm-Ton**, she founded the English-language quarterly tabloid **Kids Eat!** "The International Family's Guide to Paris." Said Cugler: "There are dozens of women like us who have followed their husbands to Paris. We are just providing information that is useful to us." Featuring such stories as "Learning to Laugh in French," a guide to children's TV programming and a column on knitting, the first issue of **Kids Eat!**, published in June, also contains tips on where to buy "authentic" chocolate chip cookies, how to join a French book club and which restaurants "really like kids." With sponsorship from France's largest department store chain, Le Printemps, Cugler says that she puts the first issue together more like a film than a

include four Dire Straits albums with sales of more than three million each, success for the movies **Oil** and **Local Hero**, **Tina Turner's** song **Private Dancer** and parts of **Bob Dylan's** **Judas** album. Among Knopfler's fans are such notables as **The Everly Brothers**, who have recorded one of his songs, **Pete Townshend** and **Sting**, both of whom were surprise guests during Dire Straits' London engagement in July. The band also performed in the Live Aid benefit for Africa. Said Knopfler: "Personally we do not have to tour—we just love to play."

Playing a rock 'n' roll guitar in the new movie **Back to the Future** was "the most fun I have ever had in front of a camera," says Los Angeles-based actor **Michael J. Fox**, 31. In high school back in Barrie, B.C., that's exactly the career he had in mind before he attended an audition "on a dare" and won his first acting role with **CBS** as a 10-year-old boy in the series **Zen** and **Me**. When he was 15, The five-foot, five-inch star of the four-year-old TV series **Fame** says that romantic notions about "all these groupies" had a lot to do with his teenage rock-star ambitions. But as a really teen idol, he added, he finds the label uncomfortable. Said Fox: "If it is true, I guess I enjoy it as a kind of peripheral thing. But making people laugh or cry is much more important than making them swoon, at far as I am concerned."



Knopfler: surprises await and await
newspaper and ran \$1,000 over budget. "We hope to break even next year," she said, "now that we know where we went wrong."

The British rock group Dire Straits, now on the North American leg of an 11-month tour which will take it in and out of Canada for the next three months, is the creation of its lead singer and guitarist, **Mark Knopfler**, 31. A former journalist and English teacher from Glasgow, Knopfler is also a songwriter and music producer whose credits



Tina: working on a movie without an ending

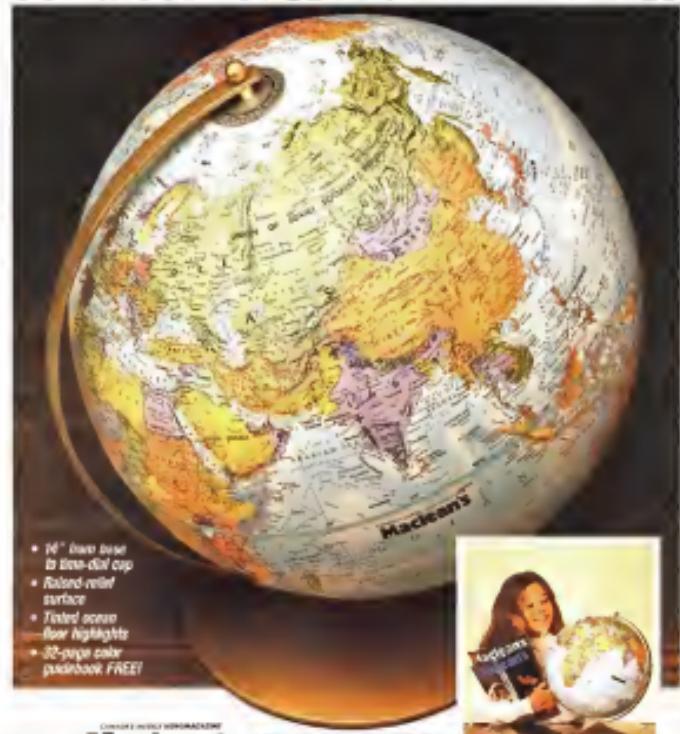


**—Rated by
REBECCA LADURÉE**

cause she does not know how her character turns out. Dedicated to July on specialty networks in three countries, including Canada's **First Choice/Superchannel**, **Murder** will be rebroadcast in September with an ending that contains references to four murders on board a space ship. **Adolf Trotter**, who prepared working on the movie to shooting in the dark: "I played a really horrible person [a hard-drinking social climber] in **Death and Noise**—but in this one I am not sure if I am the murderer. But not knowing who I was playing was quite wonderful as far as writing goes," Adolf Trotter. "It lessened my sense of responsibility, which is so strong in theatre that you take your part so seriously, you are probably boring your friends."

Kansas stage and screen actress **Kate Trotter**, 32, says that her retrofitted role in **Murder in Space**, a movie deliberately made without an ending, increased her fear of being typecast, be-

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Flipper whale surfacing off the West Coast, 20 years ago almost anyone closing its eye on a whale would be breaching harpoons

RECREATION

The thrill of watching whales at sea

Half an hour out of Tofino Inlet on the west coast of Vancouver Island, skipper Jamie Brus sounds the traditional call: "There she blows!" Twenty yards to starboard the harpoon-castened head of a grey whale breaks the surface and exudes a plume of mist into the air through its twin blowholes. The giant mammal's sudden appearance acts like a jolt of electricity, sending the 20 passengers on the deck of Brus' Safari Lady scrambling to focus their binoculars and zoom lenses. The whale allows them only a brief glimpse of head, mouth before slipping beneath the waves. Over the course of the morning, the whale—probably bottom feeding, according to Brus—makes several more appearances, all equally brief. But for the passengers aboard the *Safari Lady*, the thrill of nearly glimpsing a whale is easily worth the \$135 cost of the three-hour outing.

As recently as 20 years ago, almost anyone getting close to a grey whale would be breaching harpoons, not cameras. But the whale, that is, at early whalers called "the devilfish"—because of its habit of destroying boats to protect its young—has become one of the star attractions of a rapidly growing tourist industry. Whether they want

Pacific grays or Vancouver Island, killer whales in British Columbia's Johnstone Strait, humpbacks or belugas in the Gulf of St. Lawrence or humpbacks off the shores of Newfoundland, increasing numbers of Canadians are discovering the pleasures of observing these complex creatures of the deep. And few scientists who work with whales are surprised by that interest. Brad John Liro, an animal behaviourist and head of the Whale Research Group at Memorial University (St. John's) "It is a mammal like us, altruistic, social, communicative. Yet it is also mysterious (adults have been reported as at much as 100 feet long and 50 tons). An animal who holds no university degree, Sears has developed a method of identifying individual blues which has helped to establish accurate population counts and migratory patterns. To date, he has identified 120 blues in the gulf, of which at least 30 are regular visitors.

Brus' efforts are paralleled on Grand Manan Island, N.B., where the study group Grand Manan Search offers tourists the chance to see several different species, including the rare right whale—a name, however, which is now considered to be the "right" whale to harpoon. About 40 of them live in the Bay of Fundy. And in Newfoundland, Christine

McCormick, a marine biologist who has been studying the whale for 12 years, has developed a method of identifying individual blues which has helped to establish accurate population counts and migratory patterns. To date, he has identified 120 blues in the gulf, of which at least 30 are regular visitors.

Source: effects are paralleled on Grand Manan Island, N.B., where the study group Grand Manan Search offers tourists the chance to see several different species, including the rare right whale—a name, however, which is now considered to be the "right" whale to harpoon. About 40 of them live in the Bay of Fundy. And in Newfoundland, Christine



Orca whales near Quebec's Mingan Islands; humpback (below) star attractions of a rapidly growing tourist industry

and Peter Beaumirois-Dela-Barre who, from the Latin orbit, for whales, offer a hand over of enthusiasts the chance to observe humpbacks and 39 other species out of Trinity Bay and Peter Beaumirois-Dela-Barre.

"There is something about these animals that is fascinating. Anybody watching them for more than a few days becomes totally addicted," Beaumirois-Dela-Barre, who performs a service for local fishermen, who can suffer heavy losses when whales become entangled in their nets. To avoid the destruction of their equipment, the fishermen once regularly shot wounded whales. But Beaumirois-Dela-Barre, who has been studying them for 12 years, has proved that their natural techniques not only save the whales but are more likely to prevent losses.

As scientific understanding and public enthusiasm for whales increases, previous predictions of man's impact on the species are gradually giving way to a cautious optimism among scientists about the survival of most species found in Canadian waters. Still, a new debate has arisen over whether all the attention may inadvertently affect whale life. In Baja, Calif., where whale watching is a multi-million-dollar enterprise,

about 250 boatloads of naturalists, tourists and students converge on the Pacific gray whales each winter as they complete their annual migration from the Bering Sea. Seven gray whales were killed in 14 collisions with boats between 1979 and 1986, according to the American Cetacean Society.

Ap groups, known as "pols," but without criminal penalties to back up the guidelines, regulation is difficult. The appearance of a so-called "friendly" gray whale in Grey Bay near Tofino last summer resulted in a number of disturbance incidents. The whale, which charmed tourists by rubbing the sides of boats and offering its head for stroking, was once inundated with admirers. Several small boats can now over it, their outboard motors shoving into its back and fins.

For his part, James Darling, a marine biologist who has been studying the whale for 12 years, has developed a method of identifying individual blues which has helped to establish accurate population counts and migratory patterns. To date, he has identified 120 blues in the gulf, of which at least 30 are regular visitors.

Concern over the potential for similar occurrences in Canada prompted the department of fisheries and oceans to issue guidelines for observing whales. They were meant to stay more than 300 yards away from whales and not to chase or disturb making whales or split



Caveat over the potential for similar occurrences in Canada prompted the department of fisheries and oceans to issue guidelines for observing whales. They were meant to stay more than 300 yards away from whales and not to chase or disturb making whales or split

—KERRY BANKS AND PETER GARDNER, St. John's

A ruling against acid rain

It took almost a year for the ruling to be made. But when U.S. District Court Judge Norma Johnson finally did produce her verdict on the complex acid rain lawsuit, which seven north-eastern states had presented to her with the delivered good news for Canada. In a 30-page opinion, the Washington judge

ruled that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must order seven mid-western states to reduce the pollution that eventually falls in Canada as acidic rain, fog or snow. And although it seems certain that either the agency or the mid-western utility companies involved in the suit will appeal the order,

last week spokesman for the Canadian Embassy in Washington said environmental groups welcomed the decision. Said Michael Perley of the Toronto-based Canadian Coalition on Acid Rain: "It's more than a symbol. This is potentially quite a substantial ruling."

Johnson didn't exclusively rule with the pollution from mid-western states that makes its way to Canada, although the Canadian government did not play a direct role in the court case. Instead, the environmentalist Sierra Club representation and the governments of seven mid-western states, including New York, prosecuted the charges. The group was seeking a ban on sulphur dioxide fumes that cross both state lines and the international border. Last fall Johnson ruled the EPA to rule on the interstate question, and the agency rejected exemption requests, citing "incomplete understanding of the transference, transport and deposition processes" of interstate pollutants.

Central to the Canadian portion of the court action was a four-page letter from former EPA administrator Douglas Costle to former secretary of state Edmund Muskie. Writing during the final days of the administration of President Jimmy Carter, Costle concluded that "U.S. and Canadian sources contribute to the problem not only in the country where they are located but also in the neighbouring country." Although agency officials under President Ronald Reagan have denied the validity of that conclusion, the judge ruled that the former administration's conclusion still requires the agency to order emission reductions.

Last week a spokesman said it "is most likely" that the EPA will appeal the decision. And Joseph Dowd, spokesman for one of the electric power utilities that are party to the suit, added that the utility would likely appeal or threaten to. For his part, Perley urged the EPA not to appeal, as a sign of the Reagan administration's commitment to reducing acid rain. Still, he was not confident that the agency would listen. Said Perley: "When it comes to appointing employees to look at acid rain, the administration goes along. But when it comes down to substance, legal rulings, they are nowhere to be seen or they stand in the way." And it seems unlikely that the two country's acid rain experts—former Ontario premier William Davis and former U.S. transportation secretary, Drew Lewis—will take up the cause. The two men will be in Washington this week for meetings with environmental and labor representatives, as well as the current EPA administrator, Lee Thomas. But there were no indications that the fact-finding duo would attempt to persuade Thomas not to appeal Judge Johnson's ruling.



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Statue of Andrade, no cause a martyr



son reached a fever pitch last month when the Roman Catholic Church made plans to bury Andrade's remains, and with them the embarrassing robes and beliefs that have surrounded the child ever since he was allegedly murdered at the age of 2 by four Jews in 1622. Present in the cemetery at Andrade's 300th anniversary of his death, citizens gathered to block the tradition of the annual re-enactment of Andrade's last hours. The police had to be called to do the job. Only the intervention of a local abbot and the district pastor, moreover, who threatened mass arrests, cleared the way for the burial. And it is the unanticipated aftermath. Catholic officials keep the church where cultists war-

shipped Andrade closed in a final attempt to stamp them out.

The legend of Andrade begins on July 12, 1622, when the child's body was found outside Rio, showing clear signs of abuse and torture. Although the murderer was never discovered, the inhabitants of Rio, who were then 90% Jewish, took law into their own hands and passed through the village. They built a church at the site of the massacre and over the centuries decorated it with elaborate figurines of mocking Jews slaughtering the innocent child, a similar group of almost life-size sculptured wooden figures, and the skeleton of Andrade in honoraria rates above the altar. Despite a church ban on the cult following the second Vatican Council in 1965, it continued to flourish.

This summer Rio's 1,800 inhabitants defied church authority by staging Andrade's annual procession, some carrying banners that read "Give us back our Andrade." The disease had already removed the wooden statues from the church, installed a stone memorial reproducing the cult and rededicated it to the memory of all abused children. De-classe diocese official Abbot Alois Stago "Andrade may have been murdered, but he did not die for his faith and is thus not a martyr. Therefore, his remains may not be worshipped and had to be given a decent burial."

Still, few believe that the cult will disappear as handily as the bones. Madame Elisa, a Jewish historian who interviewed almost every inhabitant of Rio, claims that 80 per cent still believe that Jews slaughtered Andrade just as, they say, Andrade slaughtered Christ himself. Said Elisa: "What frightened me most was the way teachers from all over the area brought school classes to the church and told them the legend, as though it were gospel truth. Those children are imbued with anti-Semitism to this day." People still leave fresh flowers every morning outside the locked doors of the Andrade church, and the souvenir摊子 across the street, which is owned by the leader of the pro-Judaic faction in Rio, Anna Soledade, still does a flourishing trade. Citizens have split up into "Pro Andrade" and "Anti-Andrade" camps. The former are the descendants of Andrade's original supporters, the latter of the anti-Semitic legend. In part at least,

—SUE MARTINIAN in Rio

RELIGION

A cult of anti-Semites



Andrade, 1622, Rio de Janeiro. Ceramic plate by artist Anne of Green Gables, 1985, 10 in. dia. (Anne of Green Gables Collection)

Painted porcelain plate, "Anne of Green Gables," 1985, 10 in. dia. (Anne of Green Gables Collection)

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TELEPHONE

DAYTIME PHONE

New TV sights and sounds

With the advent of cable converters, videocassette, video-disc players and other gadgetry, many modern television sets look like complicated electrical contrived gizmos. Still, except for the introduction of color, the television screen itself has changed very little over the past 40 years. But now a new generation of sophisticated computer-based machines is about to touch the North American market, offering the clarity of a sharp photograph, the depth of full motion video, and more. Soon viewers will be able to watch several channels at once, freeze a frame or move in for close-ups of crisp, high-resolution images. Indeed, the new television sets could make current models a cold-fishness within five years.

These dramatic changes are based on digital technology, which processes and data processing and telecommunications. The new television sets, which store image information in a computer memory, are simpler and more reliable than existing models despite their improved picture and sound quality. Telesis of Canada, the only domestic manu-



Denbeth: hours of a digital delight

facturer with a computerized set on the market, is offering a \$1,700 20-inch model with stereophonic sound capability which also allows viewers to superimpose one image from an attached video device onto another on the same screen, and to switch between the images at the touch of a button. Manufacturers are now working to develop sets that display as many as nine channels simultaneously. Some experts predict that digital television sets will eventually perform a number of diverse functions. Said Bill Denbeth, Telesis' product manager for Telesis of Canada: "Within 10 years we will see a marriage between data processing, computer storage, telephone systems and television. The possibilities are endless."

Telesis' leap into the computer age was a byproduct of research into computerized telephone systems. More than a decade ago the small New York-based RIT launched a drive in Europe to develop a digital telephone switching system that would replace the slower, more expensive, step, or analog, systems in use around the world. One result of that research was crucial to television technology: a digital chip set that can replace as many as 400 individual analog television components while providing far greater fidelity and detail.

RIT developed the first digital television in 1982, and has had broad sales in Europe. The company does not manufacture televisions for the North American market, but early this year it made the digital chip set available to other manufacturers. Although Motorola, Philips and several Japanese companies chose to develop their own digital systems, most of the major television makers—including Toshiba, Ray, Matsushita (manufacturer of Panasonic and Quasar), General Electric and Sanyo—chose to build in the RIT system. Said Kenneth Koen, national product training manager for Telesis of Canada Ltd., which will introduce a digital set in November: "The benefits are enormous. In addition to an improved signal, the sets are far easier to manufacture and to repair."

High-resolution digital sets based for Canada in the coming months will be expensive, and digital transmission of television signals may not be available for up to 10 years. But the industry says that high-quality, less expensive receivers will be readily available. Said Denbeth: "My prediction is that in five years 50 per cent of all televisions sold will be digital." That seems to delineate a dilemma that is probably familiar to consumers of other sets: technology to buy now, pay more and work instant obsolescence, or to wait until the price drops and the market stabilizes—at a cost of hours of digital delight.

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The man who made Canadians think

By Allan Fotheringham

The man who made Canadians rethink their North seems at peace with himself, ex-politico, ex-podge, ex-media hero, it relaxed and laughing, in good physical shape undeniably enhanced by having just finished a rugged white-water rafting jaunt in Yukon. He seems happier than ever, a man with vast powers who has gone through several careers and yet still has indescribable skill but is still fighting for the two forces that have shaped his life: native peoples and the environment that sustains them.

Tom Berger no longer agrees with the last-best warfare of British Columbia socialist politics. He no longer was within the arena of traditional representatives of Canadian padrons. He now flies to New York and Washington, arranging publishing dates and meetings with economists. He is into international affairs and is about to make an international splash. The amiable guy with the ferocious eye may have found his peace.

He is just finishing off a two-year study commissioned by the Eskimos of the world—to deliver a report on the future needs of the native people of Alaska. Should they just take the money and run—the money given to them by the god-fathers, white populations, for their land claims? Should Alaska grant them land rights in perpetuity? His demands presumably will have a huge impact on the American government—just as the celebrated Mackenzie Valley pipeline eye-to-eye royal commission galvanized Canadian popular opinion and forced a somewhat reluctant Ottawa to put off its planned asphaltification of the Northwest Territories.

Just to emphasize things, Berger's Alaska report will be published as a book in September, out of the prestige New York House of Farrar, Straus and Giroux. He has just delivered the corrected page-proof. It is called *Village Journey*. If it is written with the same passionateness intensity that Berger put into his Mackenzie Valley report (my *Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Saturday Night*),

it will be a must-read document that automatically becomes a best-seller, he might become a name in the United States.

Berger has always been destined to be a name. Son of Moors who had been arranged in a peasant durance, Berger was a nonentity-in-a-hurry through a Liberal while at university. He arrived in the House of Commons at the same time as another ambitious Mr. John. He lost his seat within a year during that quack Dief-Pearce election year, but turned in the provincial MP slot, and, by stealth and guile overthrew the meekest leader in such the same

days. Berger behind him as he slugs in Indian saloons and held all-night meetings while the CBC broadcast his hearings in local dialects.

The return to the meekest duties of B.C. Supreme Court after all the national attention obviously paled. The man who was the great admirer of Chief Justice Bora Laskin for his civil rights reputation could not shield the kitchen-table arraignment of the Trudeau government over patrinating the Constitution and spoke out over the cynical exclusion of women and native peoples from the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Laskin demanded him and Trudeau, that other civil libertarians, toward establishmentarianism, dumped on him in public. (While they criticized his obtrusiveness, the Ottawa hypocrites quietly brought to the Charter the very things Berger advocated.) The belligerent had had enough and, his dreams of being chief justice dashed, he came to B.C. instead, and, he came to B.C. instead, after 15 years to return to private life. As the eminence said in that immortal speech to the Prince of Wales, "I judge it is better to be leaving."

So now he has spent two years in Alaska on his new obsession. He had an apartment in Anchorage (while the home in Vancouver helped to anchor a daughter now in law school in Calgary) and wife, Rev, travelled with him. He has duplicated his Mackenzie Valley style, taking lessons from Inuit on an island on the Bering Sea who, generations past, walked across the ice from the Soviet Union and still speak a Siberian dialect. Berger tends to attract bright people, one staffer from his Canada study was Ian Waddell, the spark who is the Vancouver-Binglingway MP, another, Ian Scott, is the new attorney general of Liberal Ontario.

The liberated, relaxed Berger has no notion of returning to politics. "Everyone used to criticize Trudeau for taking so many holidays. They should have applauded him. That's the trouble with most politicians. They never take enough time to read, to think."

He is now being used to a wider community than mere politics, more judges. Like the wilderness, he survives.



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